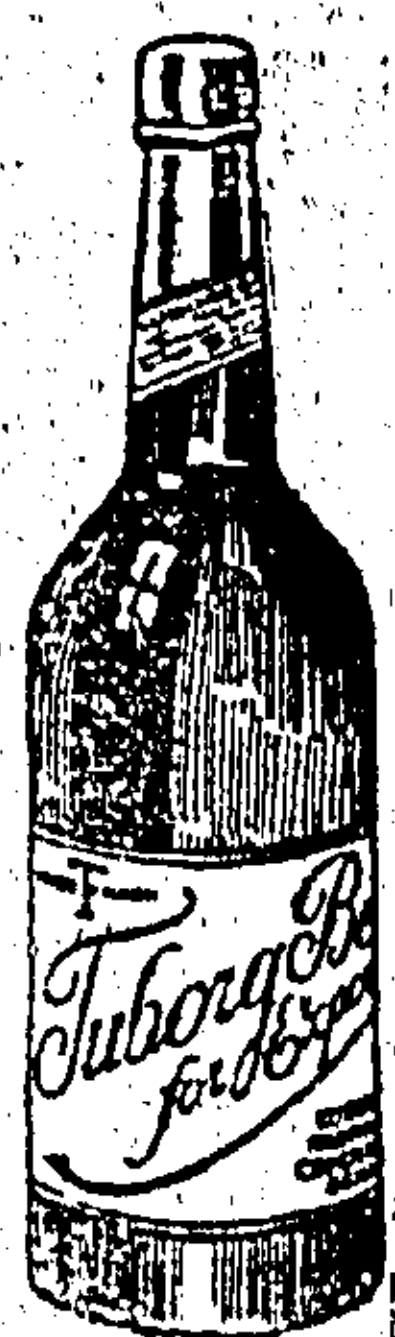


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**THE BATTLE ALIGNMENT IN CHINA.****CHANG TSO LIN'S FAR FLUNG LINE AND ITS POSSIBLE
BREAKING POINT.****FENG YU HSIANG'S TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.**

In view of cables from the North published in our columns during the last few days, and foreshadowing a conflict between the forces and adherents of Chang Tso Lin and those of Feng Yu Hsiang, the following review of the position from the pen of Mr. George E. Sokolsky in the N. C. Daily News will be of interest to our readers:-

The opponents of Chang Tso Lin are preparing their attack on him in accordance with the principle that when a line is stretched beyond its tensibility it is bound to break. They are following the reasoning of Wellington and Blucher, who, when they found Napoleon with the heat of his army bottled up in Spain and his line stretching to Russia, knew that the full extremity of the Little Corporal's tensibility had been reached. At such a moment, strategy requires a sense as to where the break will come. That no one really knows, but among Chinese generals there is considerable speculation of a nature which is resulting in the present widespread movements of troops.

CHANG'S OPPONENTS.

Chang Tso Lin's opponents are a heterogeneous group. They are by no means united, well-armed or adequately financed. Their military calculations are based upon the further intensification of Chang Tso Lin, the unpopularity of the Fengtien commanders in every district where they are stationed, the disastrous policies of the present Peking Government and the rising popularity of Wu Pei Fu, whose claim to popular approval rests on his actual poverty, his uncompromising attitude toward the present Government, and the feeling that he was not given a fair chance during the last war.

The Chinese public has no great confidence in Wu Pei Fu's political ideas nor in his ability as an administrator. Generally speaking there is a greater regard for both Chang Tso Lin and Feng Yu Hsiang from this standpoint. But mere administrative ability counts for almost nothing in the public estimation as compared with those moral qualities which the Chinese classics attribute to really great commanders. Wu Pei Fu possesses those qualities. He is like a picture out of a classic, and it is for that reason that so many of his shortcomings are forgiven, while really more competent men are unable to fasten their hooks to public popularity.

CHANG'S RULE IN THE PROVINCES.

Chang Tso Lin's administration of Manchuria need not be discussed here, as sufficient has been written in praise of it to need no further repetition, but Li Ching Lin in Chihli and Chang Chung Chang in Shantung have given those provinces an administration of a very different sort. Chinese reports state that in both provinces merchants are forced to lend money which, of course, will never be paid back; all sorts of illegal taxes and exactions have been imposed; troops have been quartered upon cities which have been forced to pay for their maintenance, and in general the Fengtien commanders seem to regard their new territory as existing only to produce revenue. In Kiangsu there has been nothing but confusion. Locally General Sling Shi Lien has given the appearance of great efficiency, but order is not maintained in Chapei. Last week troops in Nanking went on "strike" because some had not been paid for seven months. The fact is that Chang Tso Lin's beneficent administration of Manchuria is due to his own ability and the wonderful administration of the South Manchuria Railway, neither of which can be transferred to Kiangsu, Shantung and Chihli.

The anti-Fengtien forces have fully apprised themselves of the extent of the dissatisfaction of these provinces and they apparently believe that they can balance against Fengtien's superior military organization the antagonism of the masses of the people toward the conquerors from Manchuria.

CHRISTIAN GENERAL'S EMPIRE.

The position of the Christian General is almost fascinating. He has mapped out for himself an empire in China's northwest, including parts of Mongolia, Shensi, Shansi, Kansu and Sinkiang. His empire extends from Peking to Afghanistan and Central Siam. It would be the

closest contact of China with Europe and western Asia. No matter what one may believe of Feng Yu Hsiang's character and no matter how one may despise his bigoted anti-foreignism, it will be freely admitted that he is a capable administrator and that wherever he goes he puts in roads and makes other improvements which bring him revenue and prove to be beneficial to the people. Feng is working in virgin territory where there can be little public opinion to oppose him. The Mongols will not oppose him, except at Russia's instigation, and he will probably find a way of dealing with the Mohammedans. Having charted this territory for himself, it is no longer necessary for him to fear the rising power of Wu Pei Fu and there is no reason why the Kuomintang should not agree to Wu Pei Fu's occupation of Loyang, which, it is on the cards, will take place very shortly.

SHANSI'S POSITION.

Yen Hsi Shan, the so-called Model Governor of Shansi, kept himself out of trouble for a number of years by minding his own business and devoting himself to his province. Nobody particularly wanted Shansi and as Yen helped no side, no one feared him. In the last war, however, Yen Hsi Shan helped Wu Pei Fu, actually sending his own troops to fight against Chang Tso Lin. There were even regiments of Shansi troops in Nanking. After Wu Pei Fu's defeat it looked for a while as though Yen Hsi Shan would find himself in serious difficulties, but he was able to change horses midstream and to hold his own for a while with the Chang Tso Lin-Feng Yu Hsiang-Anfu combination. These elements, however, were unable to work together and Governor Yen decided to throw his lot in with Feng Yu Hsiang, that is, he agreed to join the Kuomintang, the national army of which Feng Yu Hsiang is the head. Feng, however, does not want anyone to join the Kuomintang. He wants no great men besides himself, Sun Yueh and Yueh Wei Chun in his organization. He therefore suggested to Yen that he become Civil Governor of Shansi and turn the military organization of the province over to the Kuomintang. Naturally, Yen cannot do that as the loss of face locally and the loss of prestige nationally would be too great. At the same time it is quite impossible for Feng Yu Hsiang to succeed in his new campaign with Shansi independent of him. Herein lies the explanation of all that has been happening in that part of the country during the past week.

SUN CHUAN FANG AND NANKING.

The local situation can be explained in a few words. All the opponents of the Fengtien party understand that Sun Chuan Fang's next position will be Nanking. According to rumours in well-informed Chinese circles, the delay in traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow line has been due to movement of men and equipment to Nanking. When General Yang Yu Ting becomes Tupan of Kiangsu, it will not be because he is a classmate of Sun Chuan Fang and therefore will be able to make peace with him. It will be that Chang Tso Lin believes that he can prevent Sun Chuan Fang from capturing Nanking.

The first moves in the general war game have all been made. The only question now is where will the actual fighting break out and when? All prophecies in this direction are futile, but on October 10th, the Chinese people will celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Republic. On that day the Citizens Convention is supposed to meet and Tuan Chi Jui is supposed to resign his power and authority to it. On that day it is expected that Chen Chiung Ming will occupy Swatow and begin his campaign against Bolshevism in Kwangtung. On that day many proclamations and speeches will be made. Something is bound to happen from the standpoint of the military situation about then.

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SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.
FIRST CONSIGNMENT DRAWN FOR
LAST EVENING.

[BY ANCHOR.]

There was a good attendance at the Hongkong Jockey Club Stables, last evening, to witness the drawing of the first shipment of subscription griffins for next year's annual meeting.

Eight ponies arrived by the s.s. *Tung-shing* on Thursday evening and were transferred to junks and landed at Causeway Bay soon after 5 o'clock.

The stewards in charge of the drawing, last evening, were Lieut.-Col. G. K. Hall Brutton and Mr. H. Birkett.

The numbers were drawn by Dr. Groves and Mr. Beck.

For the first time, in the record of any club here or in China, the batch contained a mare, which fell to the lot of Mrs. T. E. Pearce.

Two of the eight, drawn by Messrs. Dyer & Beith and Mr. E. M. Austin will go into the Jardine stables.

Mr. Dynasty drew No. 8, which the Chinese consider the "pick of the basket" as they say he bears a resemblance to Invincible King.

Lady Chater was among the lucky ones also with a chestnut pony, with white star.

Yet another lady, Mrs. Dunbar, drew a pony, another chestnut.

Mr. E. L. Hosie is now the owner of a strongly built dun pony which found many admirers. When ponies of this colour are good they are "very very good" as the song has it.

To Mr. A. H. Carroll fell a strong grey gelding, which is in better condition than any of them.

If the first eight are a fair sample of the type of ponies on offer to the selection committee in Shanghai, next year's subscription griffin races should be productive of some capital racing with all the ponies facing the starter, unless ill-health or accident should prevent them. Of course, one heard a certain amount of grumbling, but I can see little cause for it when the matter is looked at from the proper angle.

The next shipment is expected to leave Shanghai on October 10th, when it is hoped that 25 ponies will be sent down. The list follows:

No.	Pony.	Drawer.
1	bay gelding	Mr. E. M. Austin
2	dun gelding	Mr. E. L. Hosie
3	bay mare	Mrs. T. P. Pearce
4	grey gelding	Mr. A. H. Carroll
5	chestnut gelding	Mrs. Dunbar
6	chestnut gelding	Lady Chater
7	blue dun gelding	Dyer & Beith
8	chestnut gelding	Mr. Dynasty

BEATEN WITH A CANE.
ADOPTED CHINESE GIRL'S STORY
OF CRUELTY.

The case was continued before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, in which a Chinese woman was charged with cruelty to a seven-year-old child, who had been left in her care.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster, for the defendant, admitted the girl had been beaten and left the matter in the Magistrate's hands as to whether the chastisement was too severe.

Dr. L. Newton, medical officer in charge of Kowloon, said that he examined the child and found a number of bruises on her back and legs. The marks were consistent with the use of a cane.

In answer to the Magistrate, Dr. Newton said that in his opinion the chastisement was excessive in severity. The girl was very respectably dressed and did not appear to have been excited in any way.

The child, who is only seven years old, made a statement in which she said that she had lived with the defendant but had been driven away. The marks on her back were caused by the defendant, who had beaten her with a cane.

Before calling witnesses for the defence, Mr. Webster said that the case seemed to him to rest entirely on whether his Worship considered the bruises to have been inflicted with undue severity. His Worship: On the medical evidence, I have not the slightest doubt about that.

The defendant was put into the box and stated that she had kept the child since she was a few days old. On the day of the assault, she had lain on the wet floor and was beaten.

In answer to his Worship she said that she was willing to pay for the child's education at the Italian Convent till the girl's mother returned from the country.

His Worship said that in view of her promise he would convict her but postpone sentence to see that the promise was carried out. It had been brought to his notice that the girl was well nourished and as the woman was attempting to make amends he would probably fine her \$100, but that was not definite. Had she not offered amends, he would have inflicted a fine of \$250 or three months' hard labour.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "TAMAR" v. SOUTH CHINA.

In a friendly match on the Naval ground, Happy Valley, on Thursday, South China A.A. defeated a team from H.M.S. *Tamar* by 1 goal to nil.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

Matches arranged for next week in the Garrison Tennis League are as under:—Monday: R.A.S.C. v. R.E. "B"; Tuesday: R.A.O.C. v. "A" Co., East Surrey Regt.; Wednesday: H.Q. Wing, East Surrey Regt. v. R.E. "A"; Thursday: Small Units v. "D" Co., East Surrey Regt.; Friday: R.E. "B" v. R.A.O.C.

Play will commence each day at 3.30 p.m.

NAVAL HOCKEY.

Yesterday's Command Orders notify that Lieut.-Commander T. H. Best, H.M.S. *Tamar*, has taken over the duties of Naval Hockey Secretary.

PRACTICE FOOTBALL.

There will be three League football practice games to-day. Kowloon meet the East Surreys, the Hongkong F.C. will oppose the *Tamar*, and South China are playing the Recreation Club.

K.F.C. ANNUAL MEETING.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Football Club took place yesterday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. Cock. A large number of members were present including the following members of Committee: Messrs. R. Hall, J. McKelvey, J. Smith, A. W. Brown, H. S. Prowse, F. Wheeler and C. Bond.

The annual report (which with the accounts, has been published in the *Daily Press*), was read, and the Chairman proposed its adoption. Mr. J. Oxberry seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The following officials and committees were then appointed:—President, Mr. E. Cock; Chairman, Mr. R. Hall; Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. A. Mason; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Brown.

Mr. J. McKelvey was appointed Captain of the first eleven.

Bar Convener: Mr. C. Bond.

General Committee: Messrs. F. Wheeler, R. Vergette, S. G. Hayes and G. Duncan, *sensu*.

Bar Committee: Messrs. S. G. Hayes, A. W. Brown and W. H. Brown.

House and Ground Committee: Messrs. Spary, Vergette and Neilson.

Vice-Captain, first XI: Mr. Hayes.

Captain, second XI: W. H. Brown, and vice-captain: C. Cavielle.

Balloting Committee: The members of the General Committee and Messrs. A. W. Brown, F. W. T. Ross and A. W. T. Turner.

Selection Committee: Messrs. Forrest, Cleme and Hall.

Mr. C. Bond then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Frank Wheeler for his energetic services on behalf of the Club as secretary during the year, and this was heartily supported.

Yotes of thanks to Messrs. J. C. Owen and J. B. Trevor, who had audited the books, and to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

SELF-PROTECTION.

REVOLVER POSSESSION CASE.

A watchman of the s.s. *Phara* was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

For the defence Mr. J. M. Remondios pleaded that he had the revolver and eight rounds of ammunition for protection during the strike whilst he was at his post.

Inspector Andrew said he did not wish to press the charge.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

PLUNGE WHILE ASLEEP.

ENDS IN COOLIE'S DEATH.

A coolie lying asleep on the harbour wall on Thursday morning, rolled over the edge into the sea. An Indian constable was attracted by the splash, and with the aid of some boat people, brought out the unfortunate man within a very few minutes. The coolie, however, succumbed.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The American Consulate-General received the following typhoon warnings by cable from the Manila Observatory at 9.40 a.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about 140 deg. Long. E. 12 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

The following warning was received at 1.35 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about 137 deg. Long. E. and 14 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

SCOTSMEN IN CONFERENCE.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

There was a large gathering at the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society which was held at the City Hall last evening, when Mr. J. Reid presided. Other members of the Committee present were Dr. Black, Messrs. A. Ritchie, D. Templeton, J. B. Ross, D. Gow, B. Wylie and R. M. Dyer.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman commented upon the sound position in which the Society stood financially. The balance standing to their credit in the general account was much the same as last year, but this was due to a greater amount having been disbursed in charities than in the previous year. Owing to the difficult times which had prevailed disbursements in aid of deserving cases were bound to be greater.

The Annual Ball was, as usual, a great success. The increase in membership was still very satisfactory being 79 this year as against 76 last year, but there was still plenty of space at the top of the list for life members, and for the small sum of \$25 Mr. Ritchie would be only too pleased to add to the list.

The church parade which was held on St. Andrew's day was an impressive one and the Robert Burns Birthday dinner was a most enjoyable function and they had to thank Mr. B. Wylie for the able way in which he organised the Band.

In resigning the Presidentship this year, continued the Chairman, I have to thank the Committee and members of the Society for the great help they have given me in the activities throughout the year past.

On the surface it may seem that the duty of the President is simply to appear at the annual ball and try one's best not to look self-conscious; but believe me the honour is not an empty one as there are many things which a President can do in a quiet way which go towards maintaining and upholding the dignity of our Race. If I have failed in this respect I hope it may be said that my failings were only those of omission.

I would like just to remind you that in the times, in which we are living at present in this Colony—when there are many hardships both financial and otherwise which have to be borne—it behoves us Scottish folks, as the saying goes, to keep a "Stout heart to a stey brack" and my advice—take it for what it is worth—particularly to the younger members would be "Flee laigh and you'll no fa' faur." (Applause.)

THE SCOTTISH CORPS.

Continuing, he said that it was the custom for the president of the Society to make some reference to the Scottish Company of the H.V.D.C. It was with pleasure that he referred to the steady increase in the personnel, to their genuine keenness and *esprit de corps*. All who were present at the Church parade, the G.O.C.'s Inspection, and all who saw the guards and strike patrols were favourably impressed. As far as sports were concerned he was glad to see that the Scottish Company secured more firsts than any other Company of the Defence Corps, at the annual sports held last June. He wished the Company continued success and urged all young Scotsmen to join as he was convinced that the Scottish Company was the best social club in the Colony for the newcomer. (Applause.)

He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

Mr. B. Wylie, in seconding, referred to the fact that each year revenue always exactly covered expenditure in the Ball account. It was well known, he said, that their worthy Presidents in the past had always seen to it that there was no deficit so far as that particular account was concerned. Their general committee were unanimously of the opinion, that a serious attempt should in future be made to make the Ball self-supporting, so that there should no longer be a premium imposed on high honours in that Society. (Applause.) In other words, the general committee felt it was wrong in principle that the burden of squaring that account should always fall on their Chief. At their Burns Night celebrations they, one and all, cheered to the echo any reference to their national trait of independence; and yet, unconsciously in their personal accounts for their annual ball, they were indebted to their Chief for meeting a portion of such expenditure. Personally, he thought that that was wrong, and he trusted for the future that arrangements of a more self-respecting nature would be made.

Now, if they were determined in the future to pay their way, there were only two methods by which it could be done—first, by increasing their subscriptions, or, secondly, by decreasing the expense involved in the setting of their annual festival. The general committee did not favour increasing subscriptions, but was decidedly of the opinion that a great deal

of unnecessary and wasteful expenditure could be cut out. He had, for instance, been asked to put it to them that their three practice dances had long since departed from their original object and character. (Applause.) It could no longer be seriously maintained that members and their friends went to those dances solely for the purpose of practising the natural dances. Indeed, without fear of contradiction, it could be said that many went for a different purpose altogether. (Hear, hear.) Now those practice dances cost a lot of money and although the Committee did not suggest that the Practice Dances should be discontinued, it did suggest that the energy expended in learning and practising the dances was not commensurate with the amount of refreshment consumed. (Laughter.)

Again, in some quarters it had been suggested that their supper menu might either be simplified or eliminated in preference to something in the nature of a cold buffet, and that with the exercise of a little ingenuity much waste could be avoided down Auchermuchty way. It was also felt that as far as the decorations were concerned, a great deal more than was actually necessary was carried out. The illusion that we were in a baronial hall perhaps added to their enjoyment, but if they must maintain that illusion, he suggested that they leave the City Hall as it was. (Laughter.) In all conscience, it was ancient and bare enough. Let them keep their shields and insignia, but the addition of flags and greenery should suffice for the rest.

By all means let us maintain our hospitality, Mr. Wylie concluded, but let it not be forgotten that waste is neither hospitable nor justifiable. The outgoing committee, therefore, trusts that the new committee will give serious consideration to the points upon which I have touched, in the hope that such reforms as are deemed expedient will be agreed to in time to take effect at our next annual ball. (Applause.)

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

The Chairman proposed Dr. G. P. R. Black as president. The proposal was received with much applause. Mr. Reid said he and Dr. Black had been close friends for the last seventeen years and he was sure that Dr. Black would fill the position very creditably. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. Templeton, seconding, said that by honouring Dr. Black they were honouring themselves. (Cheers.)

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Dr. Black, after returning thanks for his election, proposed Mr. J. B. Ross as Vice-President, and referred to the great services Mr. Ross had rendered the Society in the past. Mr. Gow seconded, and the proposal was carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. Ritchie was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and Mr. W. J. Clerk Hon. Treasurer.

The following were elected on the Committee: Messrs. D. Templeton, D. Wylie, D. Gow, G. M. Shaw and A. Stevenson.

QUESTION OF THE BALL.

The Chairman, referring to the suggestions made by Mr. Wylie, said that he was in favour of having a ball this year. They always had had a ball and they looked forward to it for months and looked back on it for months, some of them very sadly. (Laughter.)

Dr. Black agreed with the Chairman that a ball should be held. Mr. Wylie said they should have a ball, but he would like to see the practice dances eliminated.

Dr. Black then proposed and Mr. Wylie seconded that the St. Andrew's Ball should be held on November 27th and this motion was unanimously carried.

CHINESE GIRL'S VENTURE.

ORGANIZES A HOSPITAL IN CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT.

That the Chinese woman shares with her Western sisters a desire for emancipation and an ambition to vie with men in various activities of life hitherto regarded as his exclusive province, is instanced by the news that a young Chinese girl has organized a hospital in Chungshan.

The report is contained in the *Canton Gazette* of September 16th, which states:

Before long, Shekhi, the seat of Chungshan (Hengshan) district will have a modern hospital that will be the envy of many less progressive districts in the province. The organizer is an overseas Chinese girl from America who, single-handed, has succeeded in raising \$150,000 to establish this hospital. She is Miss Lynne Lee Shew, who was reared in San Jose, California, received her B.A. degree in social science from the University of California in 1918 and two years later her M.A. degree from the same institution. She conceived the idea of starting a modern hospital in Chungshan district, the native home of her parents. (Continued on next column.)

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Hongkong Weekly Press.

THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS," PUBLISHED TO-DAY, REPORTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVEMENT IN SWATOW WHICH, IT IS HOPED, WILL EVENTUALLY BRING ABOUT THE DOWNFALL OF THE BOLSHIEVIR REGIME IN SOUTH CHINA.

The present situation in Canton is particularly interesting, but it is impossible to understand it fully unless one is able to follow the many changes which are constantly taking place in the Government.

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Encouraged by many professors of the University of California who sympathized with her plan, she led a campaign to raise sufficient funds to start the work. The magnificent sum of \$150,000 gold (over three hundred thousand dollars in silver currency) raised in a very short space of time, is proof enough of the faith the overseas Chinese in California have in this young lady's laudable scheme for the welfare of her people at home in the Fatherland.

Having returned from San Francisco recently, she succeeded in procuring a suitable site in Shekhi for the proposed hospital, construction on which is now just beginning. Her project was enthusiastically welcomed by the Chinese residents in America and through their recommendation to the gentiles in Chungshan district, this daughter from overseas was warmly received at Shekhi by many public organizations and prominent merchants and officials, who gladly rendered her every possible assistance to realize her project.

Miss Shew was a visitor to Canton last week, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Yue Yu Chuen of the National Commercial and Savings Bank. At a dinner given in her honour at the Hotel Asia, by Mr. and Mrs. Yue, she told a Canton *Patente* representative that her project was a labour of love inspired by devotion to the memory of her brother, a medical student at the University of California, who was killed in a motor accident some years ago.

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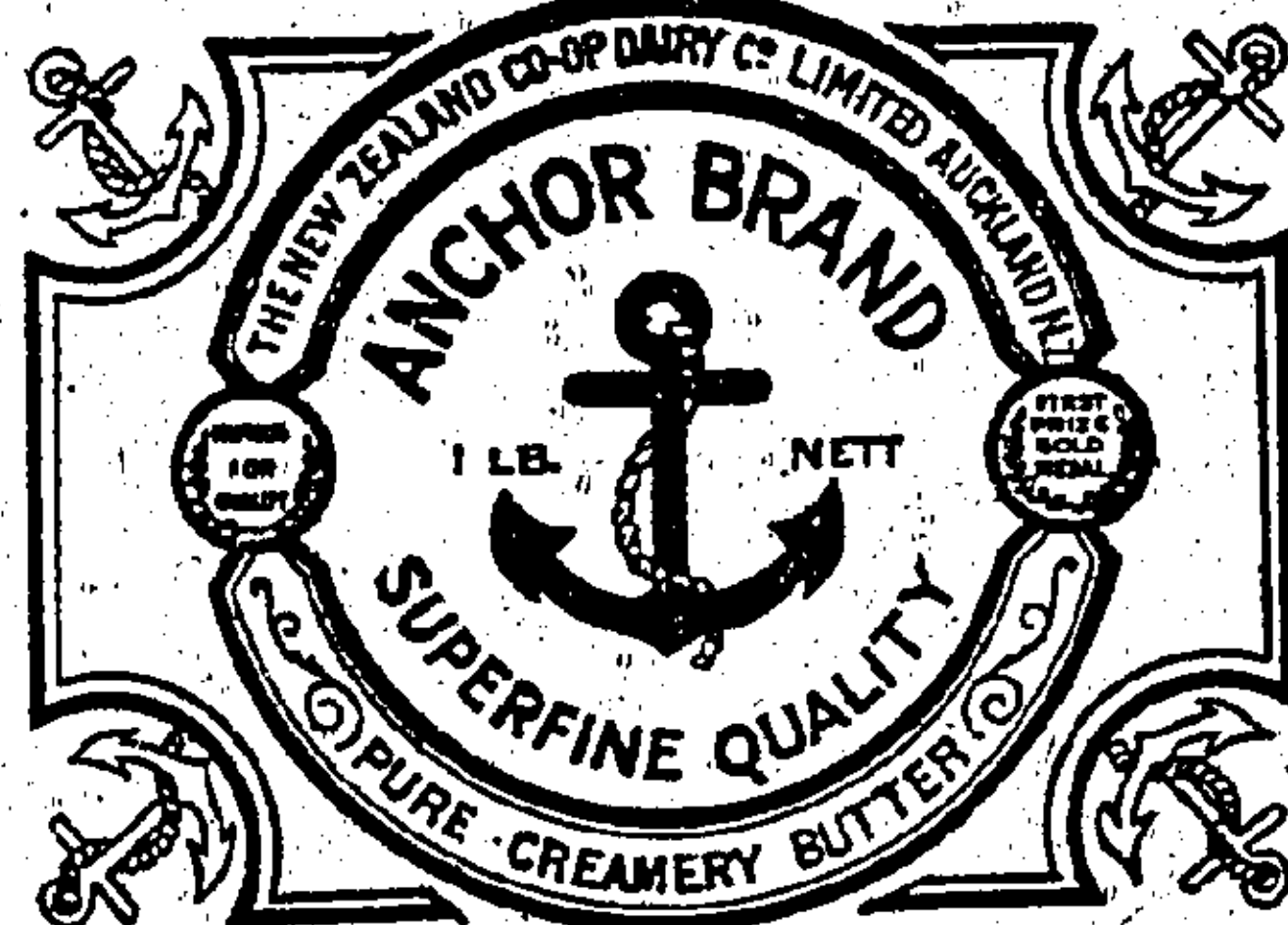


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HONGKONG.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK'S POLICY.

HIS PLANS TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF KWANGTUNG.

ADDRESS TO THE MERCHANTS OF CANTON.

General Chiang Kai Shek, who is now in supreme control in Canton, was the chief speaker at a banquet given recently to the merchants of Canton. He gave an outline of his policy and referred particularly to the suspension of communications with Hongkong. Extracts from the speech, which are taken from the *Canton Gazette* of September 18th, are given below. It will be noticed that General Chiang spoke of the co-operation he would receive from General Hsu, but since that date, Hsu has fallen out of favour and has fled the City. According to General Chiang the Government of Canton have nothing to do with "Communism," they are enforcing "Sunyatseism." As will be seen from reports published elsewhere in this issue, however, a good many of the Whampoa Cadets do not agree with General Chiang on this subject and trouble is brewing between them.

General Chiang said:—I was appointed commander of the Canton Garrison two months ago, but I did not assume the post until the 24th ultimo. I was then quite aware that the affairs of the garrison greatly concern the lives and property of the Canton community, but there were reasons for the delay in my assumption of office.

Since I came back to Canton from Swatow at the request of General Hsu, there have been many rumours of Communism. A person accused by those rumours is not in a position to protect the community, because, as a Commander of Garrison, he has to arrest those who fabricate rumours, especially those who disturb the peace and welfare of the public. Strictly speaking, he has the authority to do so. But the criminals though arrested would no doubt accuse him of being partial. How, then could he discharge the duties of Commander of a Garrison?

It was on account of such rumours that we have not been able to carry out our projects, since General Hsu and I returned here two months ago.

PROTECT THE PEOPLE.

I should like to make an announcement in the capacity of the Commander of the Canton Garrison. As long as I am the Commander I will do my duty to protect the lives and property of the people of Canton. If you have faith in the Nationalist Government, in the Special Committee, and in General Hsu, I can guarantee that three months hence, Canton will be free from robberies and assassinations. (Loud applause.)

But there is one thing which we request of you. It must be understood that the present Government is a Government of the people, the present military forces the forces of the people. We therefore demand your co-operation, without which we can never enforce our authority. You, gentlemen, here are part of the community. We want you to understand that the government and the soldiers must belong to the people before the government can be realized.

BONA FIDE PLANS.

The primary step of the co-operative movement is that the merchant class should be aware that the present government is working for the people and is different from the regimes of Luang Chi Kuang, Mok Wing Sun and Chan Kwong Ming. It is a bona fide government working sincerely for and with the people. But the people must have faith in the government before it can effectively protect the lives and property of the public; before freedom can be attained; before the people can live comfortably and carry on their business peacefully.

At present, the Imperialists and their agents as well as the counter revolutionary forces are using the cry of "Communism" against the Nationalist Government. They argue that Russian Comrades have been employed in the army and in the organs of the government, and that as these Russian Comrades are all communists, therefore the government is communist. Regarding this question I have something to tell you.

OUR RUSSIAN COMRADES.

Five years ago an interview was given by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the late President of the Kuomintang at Shanghai, to the Russian delegate Mr. Joffe, who said that China can only practice the Three People Doctrine and is not suitable for Communism. Even if it had been China's desire to enforce communism, Soviet Russia would offer no assistance at what the Soviet Government wishes China is only success in her national revolution and the emancipation of her people.

These words though simple are of the utmost importance. The Kuomintang has never disclosed it to the world. To-day I speak to you because we want you to know that the government is enforcing Sunyatseism and not communism.

REFORM MILITARY SYSTEM.

Our connection with the Soviet Government is plain now. There is another question relating to the adoption of the Russian system by our army. The reason

is this. During the twelve years of the Republic, the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops arrived in Canton. They were unruly soldiers. They only knew how to plunder and terrorize the people, but could not terminate the remnants of Chan Kwong Ming's troops at Tungkiang. The People of Kwangtung have suffered greatly. The late Generalissimo therefore decided to organise a party army which is in reality an army of the people, to safe-guard the interests and welfare of the community.

Thereupon, I proposed to the Generalissimo that unless the troops are reorganised we can never hope to save our country; on the contrary, if they are not reformed, the country will be ruined.

VISIT TO PROBE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

I have been informed that the soldiers in Soviet Russia have the spirit of revolution imbued into them; besides that they are well disciplined. In fact they can be called without exaggeration a protection to the country as well as to the people. But at that time I was not quite familiar with their qualities, so I was despatched by the Generalissimo to Russia to make investigations.

Ever since I saw these forces, I have been of the opinion that the adoption of the same system in our Army is indispensable, if we want the revolution to succeed; if we want to safe-guard our country, protect our people and realise the Three People Doctrine.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

There is a point we should pay special attention to. We are conscious of the protection the Soviet soldiers give to their people, but we must not fail to see the co-operation rendered by the Soviet people to their army. This is the good point of the Soviet people which our people lack, and therefore should pay special attention to.

According to my opinion, by uniting the people with the army, which calls for reciprocity, the lives and properties of the people will be placed on the firm foundation of peace and safety.

The object of the government in consolidating the military, financial and civil administrations is to plan for the welfare of the public and the freedom and independence of China. But our aim may not be attained unless the people are willing to co-operate with the government.

PREPARED FOR BRITISH ATTACK.

There is also a point which the people of Kwangtung doubt and that is the suspension of communication with Hongkong. Since our blockade, although there has been no diplomatic conflict, yet a struggle obviously exists. Some people, unconscious of the intrigues of the Hongkong Government, are of the opinion that the blockade is a dangerous step, as it will provoke the hostility of the British. Let me assure them that with our revolutionary forces at Canton, the Imperialists dare not bully and attack us. (Loud applause.)

Why? Because the present government is a government of the people. It is a government which protects the lives and property of the people, and its army is the army of the people, who are united with the government and the army. In the event of an invasion, the people, the government and the army will no doubt unite their forces to repel the enemy.

The present movement is one for the freedom of the Chinese people, the safety of Chinese property and for the independence of China, as well as one against the oppression of the Imperialists. The Hongkong Government has planned to defeat this movement, but of no avail.

For five hundred years no government in China dared openly to protest against the Imperialists, but the people, the government and the army of Kwangtung at present dare to suppress imperialism. So long as the revolutionary forces remain in Kwangtung, they will undertake the responsibility for the lives and property of the people and will protest against all oppression of Imperialism. That is the announcement of the revolutionary army.

Therefore I want you, gentlemen, to understand the importance of co-operation of the people with the Government and army. (Loud applause.)

THE "PRESIDENT PIERCE."

WHO'S WHO OF THE PASSENGERS.

The *a.s. President Pierce* (Dollar Steamship Company), arrived in port yesterday from Manila en route for the United States. She leaves Hongkong to-day at 5 p.m. for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu. Interesting details regarding her principal passengers are given below:—

FOR HONGKONG.

The following passengers landed from the vessel here:—

Miss Helen T. Argent, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who returned from a vacation trip in the Philippines.

Mr. David A. Goodwin, director of W. S. Bailey & Co., returned from a short business trip to Manila.

Mr. Walter Hotchkiss, travelling representative of the F. F. Dalley International Company of New York.

Mr. Edward Lattie, agent for the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company at Hongkong, returning from a short business trip to the Philippines.

Lieut. Samuel P. Mills and family, on a tour through China and Japan. Lieut. Mills is a U.S. Army Flyer stationed at Camp Nichols, Manila.

Mr. Leonard Yates, Manager of the Prince Line and well known in shipping circles in the Far East, returning from a short business trip to Manila.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The following passengers proceed to Shanghai by the vessel:—

Mr. K. T. Ho, Vice-President of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu, on a two months' pleasure trip and tour of the Orient.

Mrs. Jessie M. Hebbard, has been to Manila to visit her daughter, Mrs. Carstophen, wife of Lieut. Commander Carstophen, U.S.N., stationed at Cavite. Mrs. Hebbard is returning to her home in Hollywood, California, after a short stay in Shanghai.

Mr. Abraham Lewis, a resident of Shanghai, returning from a pleasure trip to the Philippines.

Mr. Longfellow, Manager of the Lumber Department of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, returning from a short business trip to Manila.

Mr. M. R. Lloret and Mr. E. R. Lloret, of Manila, on a pleasure trip to the United States and Europe. Mr. M. R. Lloret is a real estate man in Manila and is also interested in various other business enterprises in Shanghai. Mr. E. R. Lloret is a student in the Manila University.

FOR KOBE.

Among the passengers leaving for Kobe is Mr. Charles H. Talbot, Assistant Manager for the Far East of the Union Oil Company, returning from a business trip to China and the Philippines.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Herbert A. Smith is going to Japan to attend the Convention of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, which is to be held at the University of Tokyo. Mr. Smith expects to remain in the Far East for the next two years.

FOR HONOLULU.

Mr. David H. Steinmetz, Jr., of the Standard Lumber Company, of Los Angeles, returning from a pleasure trip to Manila.

Mr. Henry M. Snyder, of New York, returning home after six months travel in the East. Mr. Snyder represents American publishers interested in the sale and distribution of American literature in the Far East.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Among those proceeding to San Francisco are:—

Mr. Walter Champlin, representative of American publishers returning from his annual six months business trip, in the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot H. Darling returning home in the U.S.A. Mr. Darling is connected with the American Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Ruby S. Guertin and two children, Miss Lucena and Master Courville, going to the United States to make their home there. Mrs. Guertin is the widow of the late Chief of Secret Service at Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Liddell, of Portland, Oregon, returning home after several years in the Philippines. Mr. Liddell is the proprietor of the Liddell Logging Company of Mindoro.

Mrs. Guy D. Loomis, on a visit to Southern California. Mr. Loomis, who is the editor of the *Manila Bulletin*, will join Mrs. Loomis in California later, and they will return to Manila together, after six months.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

CATHOLICS SUPPLICATION TO ST. THERESA OF THE CHILD JESUS.

(By N. R. A.)

Readers of this paper will have seen the notice appearing elsewhere in these columns, of a Tridium of Supplication to St. Theresa of the Child Jesus, which is to take place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 27th, 28th, and 29th September, on behalf of all who are suffering as a result of the present conditions in South China.

Doubtless among the non-Catholic readers of this paper many have asked—"Who is this St. Theresa of the Child Jesus, who is also called 'The Little Flower'?" They will probably recall a *Reuter* message of the 17th May last, announcing her solemn canonization at St. Peter's in Rome by Pope Pius XI. in the presence of 60,000 people gathered from all parts of the world; indeed, so vast was the throng of visitors in Rome for the "Little Flower's" canonization—there were thousands of pilgrims from the United States alone and fifteen hundred from England—that His Holiness the Pope had to ask the citizens of Rome to refrain from applying for tickets of admission to St. Peter's for the occasion, so that those who had come from afar might not be disappointed.

It is seldom, indeed, that canonization (i.e., the process of declaring a deceased person to be a Saint) takes place until some hundreds of years after death. But at the solemn canonization of St. Theresa, last May, her own sisters, who had been nuns with her in the Carmel of Lisieux, in France, were present. This Saint, who is now venerated with a passionate devotion all over the Catholic world, died only 25 years ago—on the 30th September, 1897—at the age of 34.

What is the secret of the wonderful, world-wide devotion of men and women in all ranks of society to this little cloistered nun of Lisieux? What message could she have had for the modern world?

The message of the life of the "Little Flower," as interpreted by three Popes, and a host of spiritual writers, is this: the world's need of spiritual childhood. Theresa, herself who took counsel with God and who like all the clean of heart had a prevision of the Face of God, so interpreted her own life. "The only way to advance rapidly in the path of love," she says, "is to remain always very little." That was the treasure she brought back from her excursion into the nurseries of Paradise. "Is that all?" you may exclaim. "What a simple thing to speak of as a discovery. We heard that so often; a new discovery. We have been looking at it all the time; but we have not been able to see the woods for the trees. The blade which Theresa used in order to fight her gentle way to eternal happiness is the very same one that we have allowed to hang rusty at our side. Theresa is to-day recognised as one of the world's greatest women. But in what does her greatness consist? What did she do to make herself a world figure? The world would, sincerely answer—Nothing. As an aspirant for a niche in the world's hall of fame Theresa is a non-entity. Her name is known to-day, but 25 years after her death—in every corner of the Catholic world, but in her life no one knew her outside her own convent. How curiously her life's story would be summed up by the world—if the world designed to notice her all—as a little girl who at the age of fifteen entered Carmel and at the age of twenty-eight, died; a simple little nun, who did her little tasks, suffered a little, said her prayers; no more. Surely, says the sarcastic world, your Theresa was far from being a superwoman."

Yet, strange paradox, even the world to-day calls her great; and what hope there is for a world that can reverence such a character that has nothing to recommend it but humility, simplicity, and a childlike love of God. The world tries efficiency, of science, of the commercialism that is nothing but self-gratification, and, wearied of its valuable prophets, comes to learn the secret of happiness at the feet of this inefficient little nun.

Miss Laura C. Moore, prominent club woman of Piedmont, California, returning home from a pleasure trip to the East.

Mr. J. J. Mielidaris, director of Malasia Control Demonstration in the Philippine Islands, on a leave of absence to the United States. Mr. Mielidaris has for several years been prominently identified with preventive medicine. Before coming to the Philippines he was engaged in the same work in Palestine.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Owen, going to make their home in the United States. Mr. Owen, who was district manager of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company at Manila, is being transferred to the United States.

Mr. Joseph D. Yeager, of the Pacific Commercial Company, of San Francisco, returning from a six months business trip to the Philippines.

TIRING OF BOLSHEVISM.

THREATENED MEETING OF THE WHAMPOA CADETS.
DEMAND THAT GENERAL CHANG KAI SHEK SHALL SEVER
CONNECTION WITH THE RUSSIANS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Although Canton merchants have suffered most from the exploitation of the Bolsheviks, the Red Cadets themselves have not found their position particularly agreeable, and they are beginning now to realise that they are merely the tools of their leader, General Chiang Kai Shek, and that he is using them simply for his own personal gain.

Many of the younger and better-educated units of the Cadet Corps want to throw off the Russian domination and at a meeting held on Wednesday it was resolved to present the following demands to their leader:

1.—To sever his connection with the Russian dictators, particularly M. Borodin and General Gallant.
2.—To dismiss the Russian officers from their respective posts in the Army and Navy and replace them with Chinese officers.

3.—To drive the Russian Bolsheviks out of Canton.

In the event of their leader turning a deaf ear to their demands, it was decided that they would rise in a body against him. At the time of the enrolment, it was explained, their aspiration was to sacrifice themselves in a national cause. They had devoted much of their time and energy to military training and instructions in the hope of being able to right the wrongs of their country. But now they found that they were misguided, and were being fed by funds supplied from Moscow. In view of the high-handed action taken by their leader in rounding up the anti-Red Cantonese Generals and disarming their troops, and noting the recent attitude of the Russians towards him, they had reason to believe, they said, that General Chiang Kai Shek was absolutely hypnotized by Communism.

The opinion is growing steadily stronger that in turning out General Hsu Sung Chi, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army, from Canton Chiang Kai Shek was acting under instructions of his Russian dictators and it is feared that if steps are not taken at once, the whole of the Kwangtung Province will come under Russian control. This prospect does not please a large body of the Cadets and, as shown, they have decided to endeavour to make their influence felt. Whether their demands will have any effect remains to be seen.

HOW GEN. HSU WAS DEPOSED.

Reports relating to the disbandment of the Cantonese Army under General Hsu Chung Chi state that, first, General Chiang Kai Shek used the name of General Hsu Chung Chi in an order to

Division Commander Hsu Chai to disarm the troops under Division Commanders Mok Hung and Cheng Yun Ki. Then he ordered a division of Cadets from Whampoa to disarm the men under Hsu Chai. Thus he used one Cantonese force to disarm another Cantonese force and then brought in the Cadets to complete the job.

PASSENGERS FOR HONGKONG.

A few days ago the master of a cargo junk in Canton thought he would smuggle a few passengers to Hongkong. The good word was passed round and he was immediately overwhelmed with requests for passages. He could not accommodate a tithe of the people who wished to undertake the journey.

LEUNG HUNG KAI.

Leung Hung Kai, the Cantonese military whose escape was reported a day or two ago, is now said to be still held in military custody. General Leung is reputed to be an extremely wealthy man and it is believed that the Reds will relieve him of substantial sums before he is allowed to go free.

"PASS" MONEY.

Kuomintang Bolsheviks, according to complaints from Shuntak, have established seven to eight military stations along the route from Chanchuen to Canton City, each station collecting "pass money" amounting to several dollars from each rice junk. This process costs the merchants nearly \$30 in fees before they are able to ship a junk full of rice to Canton.

FUNDS REQUIRED.

Canton merchants and residents willing to pay their next year's taxes in advance will be given a discount or rebate of from 15 to 50 per cent., according to announcements from the Finance Commissioner of the Kuomintang Government. To gather as big a war fund as possible to fight the anti-Reds, the Kuomintang is strenuously advocating "subscriptions" to the short-term bonds of \$2,000,000, which are being issued.

SWATOW.

The Industrial and Commercial Daily News reports that the right wing of the Cantonese Army under Chan Kwing Ming, with Swatow as its base, arrived at Wailey on September 22nd, having recaptured Chikam on the 18th. Other reports from Swatow show no material change there. General Chan has not yet arrived at Swatow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th inst. you published an extract from the *North-China Daily News*, in which their London correspondent is reported to have said that "the Rev. H. J. Lee, late of Hongkong and now of Lady Margaret Hall, Cambridge," made certain statements about the British in China.

In your leader of the 24th inst. you referred to this gentleman as "the Rev. J. B. Lee, late lecturer in history at the Hongkong University."

One of these two references is wrong. There is no Lady Margaret Hall at Cambridge: it is one of the women's colleges at Oxford. The Rev. J. Romanis Lee (a Cambridge man) was the Hongkong University lecturer, and those who know him well doubt that he could have uttered such inanities before the Annual Conference of Chinese Students.—I am, etc.,

INTERESTED.

[Ed. Note:—In the report of the Conference which reached us it was stated that the address, to which reference was made in our leading article, was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Lee, late lecturer in History at the University of Hongkong.]

S.S. "CHANGTE."
RECEPTION HELD ON BOARD
YESTERDAY.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. F. C. Gambrill (Master) and the Owners gave a reception on s.s. *Changte*, the new vessel which will make her maiden voyage to Australia next Wednesday.

The *Changte*, which was built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Company, of Sydney (Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.), was in mid-harbour at a buoy, where she will remain until her departure next week. The ship was tastefully "dressed" for the occasion of the reception, and the numerous guests were welcomed on board by the Captain and Mrs. Douglas, wife of the representative of the Australian owners. Tea and other refreshments were provided, and dancing took place, music being supplied by the Hongkong Hotel Orchestra.

Among the guests were Mr. R. M. Dyer, of Kowloon Docks; Mr. G. M. Young, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire; Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (Harbour Master), representatives of Taikoo Docks; and numerous Chinese.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

Below will be found a full description of the first-class public rooms on the *Changte*, which has been forwarded to us by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Music Room Lounge:—This room, 30 by 22 feet, and 10 feet high, at the forward end of the promenade deck is of Louis XVI. influence, and has been designed primarily as a Ladies Room. Its twelve large casement windows give ample lighting and ventilation, and the carefully considered spacing of the electric light fittings ensure highly satisfactory illumination at night.

The room is furnished with bookcases, cardtables, writing tables and easy chairs, and a Collard and Collard grand piano, supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

The teak parquet deck makes an excellent dance floor, and will undoubtedly be popular with the passengers.

The general colour scheme of ivory, rose and grey, with a touch of gilt in the staircase and the gilt mirror at the after end, give to this room a bright but restful atmosphere.

Smoke Room:—This is situated at the after end of the promenade deck. It is panelled with English oak in the Tudor style; the beamed ceiling being in keeping with the period. A staircase leading from this room down to the bridge deck occupies some space, but there is ample accommodation, there being four card tables with black "Vikrolite" tops, two writing tables, and four large easy chairs.

The eight large casement windows excellently ventilate the room, and there are sufficient electric fans to keep it cool on the hottest of days.

Vestibule:—This is at the fore end of the bridge deck directly under the lounge and contains the Purser's office. The decoration is of Georgian influence, the panelling being of teak painted ivory. At the fore end is a niche in which is placed a writing desk for the convenience of passengers. The ship's library is in rear of the Purser's office. The main staircase and wrought iron balustrade with mahogany teak handrail blends with the general scheme.

Cabinets de Luxe:—Opening off the Vestibule at the fore end are two Cabinets de Luxe suites each consisting of state room, sitting room and bathroom.

The staterooms have been treated in the Louis XVI. style, the panels being painted grey, and the stiles and rails a deeper shade of the same colour. There is a double wardrobe with mirror front, and ample hanging and drawer space, also a table which serves either as a writing desk or a dressing table. The two comfortable "Silver" beds invite slumber.

Adjoining each stateroom is the private bathroom.

The sitting rooms are Georgian in treatment and decor communicate with the state room and vestibule. A roomy Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs and a table furnish this room, and there is also a cupboard which can be used as a wardrobe, and a folding lavatory which is hidden behind the panelling.

Dining Saloon:—This room, 47 by 28 feet is at the forward end of the upper deck. It is decorated in restrained Georgian style, and painted a delicate blue, the beams ceiling being a soft cream colour.

There are eighteen large sidelights providing excellent ventilation and light, and there is seating accommodation for 35 persons.

Chairs, tables and sideboards etc., are all of teak stained walnut colour and French polished.

At the after end are the service and entrance doors, and the main staircase leading up to the vestibule and the lounge above.

The polished teak parquet deck with its brown carpet runners help to complete a restful and pleasing scheme of treatment.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

DARING HOLD-UP.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
SHROFF VICTIMISED.

ROBBERS' \$1,300 HAUL.

A most daring armed hold-up took place—within a stone's throw of the principal Police Station on the Peninsula—in Kowloon shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening, when the chief shroff of the Kowloon-Canton Railway was robbed of about \$1,300.

The robbers, apparently, had had information regarding the arrival of the money. There was a shroff on the train from Shun Chun, who had collected various monies at the different stations on the line. He was guarded by an Indian constable. On arriving in Kowloon they went together to the office on the first floor, and handed over the cash to the chief shroff.

No sooner had the policeman departed than five men, whom carried revolvers, forced their way into the shroff's office. They demanded the money, and at the pistol's point, the shroff was forced to hand it over to them. The robbers immediately bound and gagged their victim, and made good their escape.

About twenty minutes later the shroff managed to relieve himself of some of his bonds, and gave the alarm.

Up to a late hour last night the Police had made no arrests in connection with the affair.

TALE OF A BANK RUSH.

SUNNING FOLK'S UNNECESSARY
JOURNEY.

The *Canton Gazette*, in its issue of September 21st, reported that there had been a rush of depositors on the Bank of Canton, on the West Bund, on the previous day, as it was rumoured that the Bank at Hongkong had gone bankrupt. The officials of the bank opened with the unprecedented situation and worked from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The following day's issue of the same paper stated that though the rush had abated somewhat next day, the withdrawals amounted to over \$3,000,000. It was, therefore, decided to withdraw the Bank's deposits from the Shamen Banks, and accordingly about \$300,000 in Canton sub-coins were drawn out from the local branches of the International Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Bank of Taiwan.

The report concluded by stating that the Hongkong office of the Bank of Canton was transacting business as usual.

An official of the Hongkong branch informed the *Daily Press* yesterday that the rush in Canton was simply due to false rumours having been spread in the interior. The credulity with which they had been received was such that during the last two days about 1,500 persons had come from Sunning to Hongkong to draw out their deposits from the branch here. They were agreeably surprised to see the bank open and business being transacted as usual.

Some of them took out their deposits but the majority returned home with their deposit receipts unopened and giving vent to anathemas against those who had fooled them into embarking upon such a long journey, when there was no necessity for it.

SHUM CHUN PICKET MEN.

ARRESTED IN NATHAN ROAD.

It is believed that two members of the Shum Chun strike pickets have fallen into the hands of the Police at Yaumati. They are thought to be two men who were banished from the Colony after several terms of imprisonment. They were arrested in Nathan Road while they were squabbling.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

LAD AND COOLIE INJURED.

Two motor accidents occurred yesterday. The first took place in Queen's Road East when a Chinese lad who ran in front of a Hongkong Hotel Garage car was knocked down and seriously injured.

The second occurred in the Kowloon district. A motor-bus and lorry collided, and a coolie was injured.

The whole of the woodwork and furniture in these rooms has been made in the Joiners Shop at the Kowloon Dock of the shipbuilders, and they are to be complimented on the high standard and finish of the work.

The carpets and soft furnishings were all supplied and fitted by Messrs. Lane Crawford Ltd., of Hongkong.

In all the public rooms other than the Saloon are water colour drawings by Mr. Kato, a Japanese artist, and some water colour and pen and ink drawings of Hongkong scenes and junks by Mr. J. E. Hancock who was specially engaged to design the interior decoration of this ship, and her sister ship the s.s. *Taipei* now fitting up.

EAT

MACHINE-MADE BREAD

AND SAFEGUARD YOUR HEALTH.

REDUCED PRICES

FROM OCTOBER 1st.

WHITE BREAD	-	13 cts. per lb.
BROWN	"	13 cts. "
FRENCH	"	14 cts. "
CURRENT	"	20 cts. "
SULTANA	"	20 cts. "
HOVIS	"	(11 cts. small loaf 22 cts. large "

OBTAINABLE AT

ON LEE'S & EMPRESS STORE.....Kowloon.
GRAND STORE.....Yaumati.
DAIRY FARM DEPOTKowloon Dock.
"Quarry Bay.
H. M. HAJEE ESMAILCauseway Bay.

CAFE WISEMAN,

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SUIT YOUR CLOTHES TO THE CLIMATE.

STOCKINGS FOR MEN

From \$1 A Pair

WIDE RANGE OF VARIETIES.

WING ON CO., LTD.

[60]

NEW "REGAL" RECORDS

G8326 SAVOY IRISH MEDLEY ... One-Step
SAVOY WELSH MEDLEY ... "
G8325 SAVOY AMERICAN MEDLEY ... "
SAVOY SCOTTISH MEDLEY ... "

AT

ANDERSON'S.

[70]

THE NAME

VAN RAALTE

In the hem of
a gloveIn the meshes
of a veilOn the label of
silk underwearOn the toe of
the hoseAnswers every question
of style and quality.

POWELL'S

are Showing a very big Range of

VAN RAALTE

and are Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TRIDUUM OF SUPPLICATION TO
"THE LITTLE FLOWER OF JESUS."

AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL on SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 28th and 29th, at 8.30 p.m. There will be a TRIDUUM OF SUPPLICATION TO ST. TERESA OF THE CHILD JESUS, praying for Her Powerful Intercession in Heaven for An Early Termination of the Troubles and Sufferings caused by the Present Disturbed Conditions in South China.

Rev. Fr. LANE will preach EACH EVENING on the LIFE OF THE "LITTLE FLOWER."

"After my death I will let fall a shower of roses."
"I will spend my Heaven in doing good upon earth."
TERESA OF THE CHILD JESUS.
[2636]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE
SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM,
HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "GOOTERK" (8) having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-warehouse Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st October, 1925, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th Sept., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Godard and Douglas. Claims against the Steamship must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of the Steamship, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J.A.V.A.-CHINA-PAAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, September 24th, 1925. [2638]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A First Call of \$4.00 per share has been made upon all Members holding Shares upon which \$1 per share only has been already paid, and that the same will be Payable to the Bankers of the Company, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong, on or before the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1925. [2671]

BY ORDER OF THE SECOND
MORTGAGEES.PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the LAND OFFICE as SECTION D on INLAND LOT No. 1035, with the Buildings thereon known as Nos. 73, 75 and 77, FORTY-FOUR ROAD (each Building has Two Separate Wings and may be treated as Two Houses with One Common Entrance).

IN THREE LOTS
BY MESSRS. LAMMEET BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
AT
THREE SALESROOM, No. 5, Duddell Street,
HONGKONG.

MONDAY,
THE 28th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. WOO & NASH,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
Bank of China Building,
Queen's Road Central.

OR TO—
Messrs. LAMMEET BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
No. 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong.
Dated the 7th day of September, 1925. [2663]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT No. 1487 with the Building thereon known as No. 22, CAINE ROAD.

BY MESSRS. LAMMEET BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
AT THREE SALESROOM,
No. 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

TUESDAY, the 29th DAY OF SEPT., 1925,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. WOO & NASH,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
Bank of China Building,
Queen's Road Central.

OR TO—
Messrs. LAMMEET BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
No. 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong.
Dated the 4th September, 1925. [2669]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 10th OCT., and MONDAY, 12th OCT., 1925 (Weather permitting), may be obtained at the RACE OFFICES, HONGKONG CLUBS and CATERWAY RACE STABLES.
ENTRIES will CLOSE at 12 o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1925. [2636]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS'
SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING LOTS, ESTATES Negotiated for RENT, AUCTION, or PRIVATE SALE. Management arranged for China processing abroad. Telephone C. 4530. "SMALL INVESTORS", 10, DES VEXES ROAD. [2534]

WANTED.

EURASIAN CLERK.—Previous Office Experience. Able to Speak English and Cantonese. Hours 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Salary: \$75.00.
Apply—Box 2672,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [2672]

FOR SALE.

BUNGALOW at CHEUNG CHOW. Fully Furnished. Vacant Possession 1st NOVEMBER.
For further Particulars, Apply to—
DEACONS,
Solicitors,
1, Des Vexes Road Central,
Hongkong. [2677]

TO LET.

SWANAGE: TO LET—Furnished. For One Year or Longer from EARLY SPRING, 1926. Small, Convenient House; Four Bedrooms, One Dressing-room with Bed, Three Sitting Rooms. Five Minutes from Sea. Twenty Minutes from Schools and Town. First-rate Hot Water Service. Small Garden. Excellent Maid by Arrangement. Rent: FOUR GUINEAS WEEKLY. Apply—PLUMMER'S AGENCY, SWANAGE. [2656]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRENCH BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING", No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERIES BANK).
Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2607]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 18A, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2614]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[2663]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on First Floor.
Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by the S.S. "SYDNEY MARU" are hereby notified that the above vessel last on her voyage to Hongkong, and as a consequence she was obliged to return to Rabaul for temporary repairs, incurring General Average therefor. The Consignees above referred to are requested to sign the Average Agreement with the undersigned before the arrival of the steamer, in order to avoid delay for the delivery of the cargo. The S.S. "Sydney Maru" is due to sail for Hongkong again on or about the 16th September, 1925 from Rabaul.
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September 1925. [2662]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

THE Steamship
"TILAWA"
(10,000 Tons)
Will sail hence on or about the
30th SEPTEMBER
FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG,
BANGKOK AND
CALCUTTA.

For Freight and Passage, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Tel: Central 18. [2676]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST—Leather Key Pad, containing Yale, Corbin, and other Keys, on Tuesday, 22nd, probably between Mongkok and Star Ferry or in Central. Reward! Box No. 123, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [713]

INTIMATION

THE BEETLES will disappear

and die underground, that is why you won't find dead bodies.

Prevent contamination of food

by Cockroaches

Use

BEETLE VIRUS

absolutely harmless to Cattle, Dogs

and Human Beings.

For Sale by—

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1925.

THE RAILWAY CENTENARY
AND CHINA.

It is exactly one hundred years ago to-morrow that the first steam railway was opened to the public in England. More than sixty years ago, in 1863, the British merchants in Shanghai did their utmost to persuade the Chinese that steam railways would stimulate both external and internal trade for China. The idea was opposed in the masterly manner of the mandarins of that day, and many years elapsed before any progress in railway construction was made. Even in 1899 the total railway mileage in China was only 317.

There is now very little evidence of blind opposition to railways but the Chinese have placed insuperable difficulties in the way of financing them and they have neither the experience nor the money needed to build a really proper system. It has been said that if the British entirely withdrew from India to-morrow they would always be remembered by the railways and roads they have established. It was in the forties that Sir MacDONALD STEPHENSON projected the first railways in India and for twenty years he developed his plans until a fine system of steam traction was being operated in that country. A few months after the Shanghai merchants presented their petition this railway pioneer from India appeared on the scene. He was anxious that China should avoid the mistakes made by other countries, and pointed out that "a comprehensive system decided on at the outset, and all lines made in conformity

with it, would avert the evils of the English want of such a system, where in many cases double capital had been required for work which one expenditure could have adequately provided for." Foreigners and a number of Chinese merchants heartily supported his plans but the Chinese officials quietly smothered them.

In 1873 a tiny locomotive, appropriately called the "Pioneer" made the first railway run in China. But the effort of those who attempted to demonstrate the new idea was useless. A penniless coolie deliberately threw himself in front of the engine and was killed. Riots were threatened, the rails were torn up and a temple to the Queen of Heaven was erected on the site of the first railway station. It was a fitting monument to the triumph of ignorance, superstition and conservatism. In 1919 the late Dr. SUN YAT SEN suggested, in the *Far Eastern Review* an enormous programme of constructional work in China, under foreign supervision. It included 100,000 miles of new railways and 1,000,000 miles of macadam roads. Practically nothing has been done to carry out that scheme.

The only practical system for any railway construction in China is one that includes foreign finance and foreign co-operation with the Chinese Government. If we could persuade everyone interested in China to use the general ideas underlying the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, or the Salt Gabelle, for the carrying out of only a portion of the late Dr. Sun's programme, the net profits on the Chinese railways would provide the Government of Peking with an immense revenue. We, however, are chiefly interested in the railways of Southern China. The most important line under construction is the Canton-Hankow railway. It is partly built but there is a gap of some 80 miles without even earth works laid and, unfortunately, under present conditions, there is no knowing when that gap will be bridged. Eight or nine years ago the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce used, at intervals, to make anxious enquiries of the local Government regarding the prospects of the work being undertaken. There seemed a likelihood in those days that it might be completed in a comparatively short time. But, alas, the story of China's railways is one of hope deferred.

There are many pressing problems for the proposed conferences arising out of the Washington treaties. As the conferences are to meet in the centenary year of railways it would be fitting that the railways of China should be considered. From the latest returns it appears that about 1,200 miles of railways have been completed in China south of the Yangtze. There are, however, many more projected lines. If the Chinese would only press forward with their construction instead of wasting their resources in constant bickerings among themselves and with the foreigners in their midst how different the prospects of the country would be.

An enjoyable dance under the auspices of H.M.S. *Amber* was held in the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last night.

A salute was fired by the U.S.S. *Sacramento* upon her arrival in port from Canton at 2.45 p.m. yesterday. H.M.S. *Tamir* acknowledged it.

The Italian airman, Major the Marquis di Pinedo, safely arrived at Kago-shima, in Southern Japan, yesterday, according to a *Reuters* message received last night.

Several round the world liners are due to call at Hongkong shortly—the *Carinthia* on December 2nd, *Belgenland*, January 21st, 1926, *Laconia*, March 25th and *Franconia* March 31st.

Mr. M. Manuk, Secretary of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company, Hongkong, and Mrs. Manuk, will be among the passengers leaving by the S.S. *President Pierce* for Shanghai this afternoon.

When the Dutch steamer *Zeggano* entered port this week from Batavia, a large quantity of illicit opium was discovered on her and seized. The amount was approximately 1,500 taels. The drug was found in a large basket hidden underneath a quantity of coal in the bunkers.

A telegram has been received (says the *Desiro de Macao*), reporting the departure from Marseilles of Col. Maia Magalhães, the new Governor of Macao, with his wife and family, per the S.S. *Mantua* on the 18th inst. He is accompanied by his Private Secretary, Lieut. Cunha Gomes.

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday, the Eastern Bazaar sued Mrs. E. H. McEwen for \$84.50. There was no appearance for the defence. Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for plaintiffs, said that since the writ had been issued \$30 had been paid on account. The case was referred to Chambers for this morning.

The following forthcoming weddings are announced:—Mr. Gaston Charles Barbery, of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company, No. 42B, Nathan Road, Kowloon, to Miss Frida Henry Will, also of No. 42B, Nathan Road, Kowloon; Mr. E. M. C. Mantou, of the Dairy Farm Ice Works, East Point, to Dorothy Fanny Dowdell, arriving from England; Lieut. Everett Warren Brown, of the U.S.S. *Sacramento*, to Miss Nancy Flowers Kellum, of Virginia, U.S.A.

THE TRADE LOAN.

PROMPT ACTION BY THE HOME
GOVERNMENT.

\$3,000,000 AVAILABLE.

The Home Government have replied with commendable promptitude to the request for a loan to help the commercial community of Hongkong tide over the present period of stringency in the money market.

As a well-known Bank commentator pointed out to a *Daily Press* representative yesterday, there is plenty of money in the Colony, but it is tied up. The responsible Chinese merchants have ample security in the shape of property and shares in sound undertakings, but it is impossible, at the moment to raise reasonable sums on such security for the simple reason that the Banks to whom application would naturally be made in normal times, have already advanced as much cash as it is convenient for them to advance having regard to their responsibilities in other directions. The Banks not desiring to take up further scrip, a loan from some other source becomes essential. This is why an appeal was made to the Government and the immediate and favourable response to this appeal has created an excellent impression in Chinese business circles.

The statement issued by the Colonial Secretary yesterday was as follows:—

"As a result of the meeting between the Government and representatives of the mercantile community on the 23rd of September His Excellency the Governor telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that His Majesty's Government should lend the Colony money up to \$3,000,000, if necessary, to be used for loans on approved security with a view to relieving the present financial stringency."

"A reply couched in the most sympathetic terms has been received from the Secretary of State who authorizes the Governor to announce that he hopes within a few days to make arrangements which will enable him to place funds up to the full amount suggested at the disposal of the Colonial Government."

It has not yet been decided how the loan will be handled, but it is expected that a committee will consider the whole matter and a sub-committee of experts appointed to authorize advances after which the business will be transacted through banks in the ordinary way.

Questions have been raised regarding the method by which shares will be valued, seeing that Stock Exchange quotations are not available. Doubtless the dividends paid by the different companies over a series of years will be taken into consideration and the shares valued at the sum which might be reasonably expected to give a return of seven or eight per cent. as an investment. A loan of from 40 to 70 per cent. on this value could be advanced with the fullest assurance.

CHINESE MERCHANTS.
ELATED WITH PROMISE OF
GOVERNMENT LOAN.

CHAMBER'S VOTE OF THANKS.

A special meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Among those present were Messrs. Ho Kwong; Ho Wing; Ho Lu, Li Hy Son, Li Yick Mei, Ma Chui Chiu and other prominent merchants.

The Chairman, Mr. Li Yau Tsuen, said that since the interview which they had with H.E. The Governor requesting him to issue Treasury Bonds, to relieve the present stringency of the money market, a telegram in reply to the Governor's request had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, approving the petition of the Chinese merchants by granting a sum of \$3,000,000 sterling for the issuing of Treasury Bonds. (Applause).

Continuing, the Chairman said the loan was not only a great relief to the Chinese, European and other merchants in Hongkong but also to many merchants outside the Colony, who had business connections with Hongkong. He said that it was only due to the united efforts of the leading Chinese and European merchants that such a good result could have been achieved. He desired to thank the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, the European Official and Unofficial members of the Legislative Council as well as the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, and more particularly the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall who, during the interview with H.E. the Governor, explained in detail the views of the Chinese merchants and stressed the absolute necessity for the issuing of Treasury Bonds.

Mr. Ho Kwong, endorsing the remarks of the Chairman said that on behalf of the Co-operative Society of the Twenty-four Commercial Guilds he wanted to thank H.E. The Governor for his kindness in acceding to the request of the Chinese merchants and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for its co-operation in the matter.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Ho Kwong and passed unanimously. To wire to the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressing the heartfelt thanks of the Chinese merchants for the granting of a loan of \$3,000,000. To thank H.E. the Governor for his effort in obtaining the approval of the Petition. To thank the two Chinese Unofficial members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall. To thank the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall separately for devoting so much valuable time and energy on behalf of the Chinese merchants.

Mr. Ho Lu said that the untiring efforts of the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall in this matter were worth more than \$3,000,000 and he hoped that he would continue to serve on the Legislative Council for several years, for the sake of the Chinese people in Hongkong.

Mr. Li Hy Son spoke very highly of Mr. R. H. Kotewall and in respect of applying financial matters he said he was the J. P. Morgan of the East. (Applause).

Mr. Ho Kwong, on behalf of the Co-operative Society of the Twenty-four Commercial Guilds, and Mr. Ho Lu, on behalf of the Native Bankers, thanked the staff and members of the Chamber.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TROUBLE AT COTTON MILL.

CHINESE SOLDIERS FIRE UPON STRIKERS IN SHANGHAI.
NINE PERSONS WOUNDED.
SHANGHAI, September 25th.
Employees at a Japanese Cotton mill at Pootung, on the opposite side of the river, struck yesterday morning, owing, it is alleged, to the dismissal of a number of their comrades.

As they refused to vacate the mill, the management requested the assistance of Chinese soldiers in clearing the premises. The strikers resisted and the soldiers fired, wounding six men and three women.

RUSSIAN LABOUR DELEGATES.
LEAVE TOKYO FOR OSAKA AS
POLICE ARE TOO WATCHFUL.

TOKYO, September 25th.
It is learned, in official sources, that the Soviet Embassy here has requested the Japanese Government to relax the police restrictions on the four Russian Labour delegates, who arrived here last Tuesday.
It is understood that the Japanese Home Office made some concessions, but as constant police supervision prevents them carrying out their original programme, the delegates are leaving for Osaka this evening, instead of on Monday.

LATEST CABLES.

HOME COAL CRISIS.
VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION IS ALREADY FORMED.
LONDON, September 24th.
The Miners Conference at Downing Street broke down after Mr. Stanley Baldwin had explained that the settlement in July does nothing beyond confirming the agreement between owners and miners in 1924 and that variations in district rates thereunder did not concern the Government further.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.
An influential organization has been formed, presided over by Lord Hardinge, with members of council including Lord Jellicoe, Scarborough and Falkland, Sir Rennell Rodd, with the object of establishing a country-wide system of volunteers to maintain supplies and vital services in the event of a general strike. The scheme has already partly developed in London.

Sir Rennell Rodd, interviewed, declared the organization was non-party, non-political and unpaid, and was not formed for the purpose of opposing legitimate union activities but to prevent privation to the mass of the people who would not have a direct part in the dispute. He added that the organization had been informed of what was going on, and in the event of a strike, the whole organization would be put into operation.

FASTER CABLES.
LONDON, September 24th.
The resumed coal conference at the Strand, the miners' representatives, stated that they received satisfaction from the conference, and that the matter should be of benefit to the country.

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SALES.
LONDON, September 24th.
The resumed coal conference at the Strand, the miners' representatives, stated that they received satisfaction from the conference, and that the matter should be of benefit to the country.

SENATOR'S VIEWS ON PEACE PRESERVATION.
PORTLAND, MAINE, Sept. 24th.
Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said in a naval speech that he believed that the greatest possible factor in the promotion of international peace would be for the British and Americans to control the seas.

URNS OF 1200 B.C. WITH HUMAN BONES AND BOAR'S TOOTH.
Whitewater West, near Pembroke, large cinerary urns were found, a rudely patterned cross of Sir Arthur Keith, conservator of the human bones, was examined, and it was stated that the urns were of a boy about 10 years of age.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT COUNCIL MEMBERS.
GENEVA, September 24th.
The Assembly of the League of Nations adopted the draft of a resolution by the Chinese Delegation in reference to the conditions to be observed in the matter of the election of non-permanent members of the Council.

After a speech by Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, who hoped that the redistribution of seats would realize the hopes of the League and enhance the prestige of the Council, a Swedish delegate recognized the equity of the Chinese resolution, although he spoke in favour of the system of rotation in the selection of States.

A Persian delegate, supporting the Chinese demand for a non-permanent place on the council, insisted that the League by China, Persia, and Siam (representing 500,000,000 people) should be assigned a place on the Council, the three countries agreeing to occupy the place in turn.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE MOOTED.
GENEVA, September 24th.
The Assembly of the League adopted the French proposal for the organization of an International Economic Conference.

SIR A. CHATTERJEE'S REPORT.
GENEVA, September 24th.
Sir Atul Chatterjee presented a report of the work of the Economic Committee of the League, after which the French proposal previously cabled was adopted. Sir Atul Chatterjee hoped that the work accomplished.

Addressing a meeting of the Finance Committee in the morning, he praised the League's decision to open a branch office in Tokyo, and rejoiced at the efforts of the League to become known in distant parts of the world. He urged the opening of another branch in India, because Tokyo was too far to be of any benefit to India.

The Secretary-General promised that the matter should receive attention.

CHRISTIANS IN MOSUL.
GENEVA, September 24th.
The Council of the League resolved to dispatch at the earliest possible moment a representative to investigate on the situation in the Mosul line with reference to the deportations, which numbered 8,000, and rejoiced at the approval of his suggestion to send a League representative to investigate.

The Turkish delegates Rushdi Bey and the British delegates regarding the deportations, and said that he would refer the matter to Ankara, adding that he was prepared to agree to a mixed Commission of Enquiry on the charges and counter-charges.

Mr. Amery said that he would agree with Rushdi Bey's proposal on condition that the Commission was permitted to investigate also northwards of the Mosul line; but Rushdi Bey rejected this suggestion.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

OBITUARY.
VISCOUNT HAMAO.
TOKYO, September 23th.
Viscount Hamao, President of the Privy Council, died this afternoon from injuries resulting from his clothes catching near a bonfire.

[The late Viscount Arata Hamao was born in Tajima in 1849. He was formerly Lord Steward to the Crown Prince of Japan and acted as Minister of Education for a short period in 1907.]

TONG MURDERS IN U.S.
CLEVELAND OFFICIAL'S ACTION IN 'CHINA TOWN.'
CLEVELAND, September 24th.
As a result of numerous Tong or Chinese faction murders in the town, the City Manager has ordered the buildings of Cleveland's China Town to be razed as a fire and health hazard.

Over 450 Chinese have been detained for questioning in connection with the latest murder last Tuesday evening.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.
WASHINGTON, September 24th.
Mr. Charles MacVane has been appointed U.S. Ambassador to Japan.

OBITUARY.
THE REV. R. K. EVANS, M.A.
The news of the death of Rev. R. K. Evans by drowning on September 14th, while on holiday in Wales will bring sorrow to many of different nationalities in China for "R.K." had a catholic spirit and a genius for friendship.

Born in Liverpool in 1880, he studied at Marlburg University, Germany at a round man. He loved outdoor life, was a keen student, and specially concentrated on philosophy and the New Testament.

After returning from Germany he lectured for some years on New Testament subjects at his old College, Mansfield; and while he held this position he married Miss Janet E. Rees, a daughter of the late Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees so well known in China.

In 1911 Mr. and Mrs. Evans came to China as missionaries of the London Missionary Society. From 1911 to 1916 they worked in Central China at Wu-chang and Huangpei, and then were transferred to Peking, Evans having been appointed Faculty of Yenching University. Peking was Mrs. Evans' birth-place, and both she and her husband loved the city and its people.

Others about him, and his lectures on the New Testament were greatly appreciated. He seemed to have found the work for which his earlier life had been a preparation; but the shadow of the Great War fell over the world, and early in 1919 he accepted a commission in the Chinese Labour Battalion, and left at once with his men. On the homeward journey, passing through the Panama Canal he was taken seriously ill, and his life almost despaired of, but by February, 1919, he had sufficiently recovered to join his Labour Battalion in France. There he served for about a year.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

OBJECTS AND REASONS OF NEW BILL.
In the Legislative Council, on Thursday, the acting Attorney-General (The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock) moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1911."

The "Objects and Reasons" of this Bill are as follows:—
1.—Clauses 2, 5, and 10, and paragraphs (b) and (c) of Clause 9, of the bill are purely formal amendments which are made desirable by the new consolidating China Order in Council which came into operation on the 15th day of July, 1923.

2.—Sections 28 and 27 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, require that in the register and annual list of members the Chinese members must be given both in English and in Chinese characters, and occupations. It is proposed to amend the two sections in question so as to make the requirement a similar amendment is made by clause 7 of the bill in the section (s. 90) of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, which relates to the return of allotments.

3.—The new subsection to be enacted by clause 6 of the bill will specify clearly the cases in which the Chinese characters of a company must be used. Before the amendment made by section 2 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1923 the law on this subject was ambiguous and it may be that it was too wide and laid an unnecessary burden on companies using Chinese names. On the other hand, the new subsection introduced in 1923 has proved on examination to be too narrow and to produce inconsistent results.

4.—The object of clause 8 of the bill is to give the Registrar power to include the names of firms in the list of approved auditors and so to give legislative recognition to the common practice, which exists both here and in England, of appointing firms as auditors. The Registrar's discretion over the list is not affected, and in general it is not intended that he shall add any firm to the list unless his opinion themselves qualified for inclusion in the list. Further, it is also intended in general that a firm shall be removed from the list if at any time it contains a partner who would not be qualified for inclusion in the list or who ought to be removed from the list or who is not a resident in Hong Kong.

5.—Paragraph (a) of clause 9 of the bill restores the old definition of the term "China company" which appeared in section 2 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1911, and which corresponds with the definition of that term in the new China Order in Council. The latter part of the definition in the recently issued edition of the Ordinance, 1911, contains provisions which properly form part of a definition, and do not belong to the definition of "China company"; there is the additional reason that the portion of the definition now in the new China Order in Council, 1911, is reproduced in Article 190 of that Order in Council, whilst certain provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, are omitted. This is a distinct "trap," because anyone subject matter, have been included in section 274, contained all the requirements of the law with regard to the directorate of a China company, and is to insert in the Companies Ordinance, 1911, the omitted provisions of the China Order in Council.

6.—Section 274 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, is reproduced in Article 190 of that Order in Council, whilst certain provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, are omitted. This is a distinct "trap," because anyone subject matter, have been included in section 274, contained all the requirements of the law with regard to the directorate of a China company, and is to insert in the Companies Ordinance, 1911, the omitted provisions of the China Order in Council.

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ALLEGED FORGERY.

CHINESE MERCHANT FACES SERIOUS CHARGES.
At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. S. B. R. McDermott, Wong Wai Man, a well-known Chinese merchant, appeared on remand on a charge of forgery.

Defendant was charged on three counts:—
(1) With having uttered certain forged documents, concerning the transfer of 50 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, purporting to be signed as transferor by Wong Chik Cho (2) With uttering forged documents for the transfer of 250 shares in the China Light and Power Company (1918) Ltd., purporting to be signed as transferor by Wong Lok Sin Tong. (3) With uttering a forged document, namely a letter, to the Hongkong Electric Company Ltd., purporting to be signed by Wong Chik Cho, requesting them to send all outstanding dividend warrants belonging to Wong Chik Cho to him care of Messrs. Moxon and Taylor.

All the charges were taken under section 8 of Ordinance 11, of 1922. Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, (Assistant Crown Solicitor), prosecuted and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (Instructed by Mr. Watson) appeared for the defence.

Wong Wai Man, also with a Tong name formerly lived at No. 2, Bullock Lane, Wanchai, with his wife. He owned considerable property and invested in shares. No duty was paid and no letters of Administration were issued. During two years his shares were sold, and the script, it was alleged, had been taken possession of by the defendant. On September 5th, 1925, defendant was alleged to have gone again under the name of Wong Chik Cho, and to have transferred shares for a number of shares and returned the shares. The instructions were stamped on the 5th September and the 5th September and the 5th September and the 5th September.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]FRENCH DEBTS TO U.S.A.
NEGOTIATIONS FORMALLY OPEN
IN WASHINGTON.

ALLEGED PARIS OFFER.

Paris, September 25th.

According to *Le Matin*, the French delegates on the Washington debt commission will offer to incorporate in the principal of the French War Debt due to America (amounting to \$2,033,000,000), the American war stocks, purchased by the French Government in 1919 for \$407,000,000 and repayable in 1929, thus making a total of \$3,440,000,000.

France accepts the 62 years, fixed by Congress, over which payment is to be spread.

She will not ask for a moratorium, but will ask for the suspension of payments in case of necessity.

France proposes to pay \$25,000,000 annually for the first 15 years, including the \$20,000,000 interest already being paid for American war stocks.

Thereafter, for 15 years, \$30,000,000 will be paid annually.

For the next 6 years, \$30,000,000 will be the annual payment.

From 1946 and until the expiry of the last 42 years, payments will be on an ascending scale until \$80,000,000 is reached.

It is understood that M. Caillaux will endeavour to obtain a financial respite for the next 10 years and a revision of payments, according to capacity to pay.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

A STARTING POINT.

WASHINGTON, September 25th.

The French debt funding negotiations begin seriously to-day. M. Caillaux has already tabled a definite offer, which he says he wrote himself aboard ship and upon which his colleagues are united.

The French suggestions are said to be unacceptable to some of the American Commissioners, but it appears that the majority are willing to use them as a starting point for further negotiations.

AMERICAN PRESS VIEWS.

New York, September 25th.

Special despatches from Washington to morning papers all agree that the French offer is unacceptable.

The *New York World* says that the American debt commissioners are thoroughly disappointed.

The *Times* says that the French offer is made for purposes of bargaining, and Americans do not regard it as an official proposal.

M. CAILLAUX'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

The Franco-American debt negotiations have formally opened.

The debt funding negotiations were opened by a speech by M. Caillaux, hoping for a settlement not only of a practically nature but worthy of the part of two great nations and paying tribute to America's wartime efforts.

Mr. Mellon, replying, declared that America did not minimise the burdens France had borne nor the difficulties menacing her future. But this condition was not permanent and France will emerge successfully therefrom. Mr. Mellon knew well that the present Conference may greatly influence the peace of the world and therefore he felt a great responsibility resting on him. It is our duty to reach a conclusion which in the estimation of both our peoples is fair and in the practical test of time workable.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

RIF FORCES LOSE MANY IN
ALCHEMAZ SECTOR.

MADRID, September 25th.

A communiqué from Morocco reports that the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, under General Perez who participated in the operations in the Alchemaz sector, was carried out without incident. The enemy left 800 dead and fifteen prisoners. The Spanish victory on Wednesday increased the difficulties of Abd el Krim in raising fresh contingents.

The French and Spanish headquarters are now arranging final details for the coming offensive.

LATEST CABLES.

HOME COAL CRISIS.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION IS
ALREADY FORMED.

London, September 24th.

The Miners' Conference at Downing Street broke down after Mr. Stanley Baldwin had explained that the settlement in July does nothing beyond continuing the agreement between owners and miners in 1924 and that variations in district rates thereunder did not concern the Government further.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.

An influential organization has been formed, presided over by Lord Hardinge with members of council including Lords Jellicoe, Scarborough and Falkland and Sir Rennell Rodd, with the object of establishing a country-wide system of volunteers to maintain supplies and vital services in the event of a general strike. The scheme has already partly developed in London.

Sir Rennell Rodd, interviewed, declared the organization was non-party, non-political and unpaid, and was not formed for the purpose of opposing legitimate trade union activities but to prevent severe privation to the mass of the people, who would not have a direct part in the actual dispute. He added that the Government had been informed of what they were trying to do, and in the event of an emergency the whole organization would be placed at the disposal of the authorities.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINERS' LEADER'S STATEMENT.

London, September 24th.

At the close of the resumed coal conference in Downing Street, the miners' leader, Mr. Tom Richards, stated that the miners had not received satisfaction. A national delegates conference is to be convened.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

Sydney, September 24th.

A conference between representatives of the ship owners and the striking seamen ended abortively, each side declaring that the terms offered by the other were quite unacceptable.

ANOTHER STEAMER SAILS.

DURBAN, September 24th.

The steamer *Rhymney*, which has been held up by the strike, sailed to-day.

SECURITY PACT PARLEY.

GERMANY AGREES TO BE
REPRESENTED.

Berlin, September 24th.

A Cabinet Council, presided over by President von Hindenburg, accepted the Allies' invitation to the Security Pact Conference, on the assumption that the German Note of July 20th would be adopted as a basis of negotiations.

Herren Luther and Stresemann will be the German delegates, with the expert, Doctor Gauss, as Secretary-General.

SIR GILBERT CLAYTON.

STARTS ON OFFICIAL MISSION
TO ARABIA.

London, September 24th.

Sir Gilbert Clayton has departed on an official mission to Arabia in connection with the adjustment of the frontier between the territory of Ibn Saud and the British mandated territories in Iraq and Trans-Jordan. He emphasised that the mission in no wise indicates a change of policy on the part of the Imperial Government regarding interference in the religious dispute in that region.

M. TITULESCO.

TO HEAD DEBT COMMISSION TO
WASHINGTON.

Bucharest, September 24th.

M. Titulesco, the Rumanian Minister in London, will head a Commission to go to Washington to discuss Rumania's debt to the United States.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT
COUNCIL MEMBERS.

Geneva, September 24th.

The Assembly of the League of Nations adopted the draft of a resolution by the Chinese Delegation in reference to the conditions to be observed in the matter of the election of non-permanent members of the Council.

After a speech by Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, who hoped that the redistribution of seats would realise the hopes of the League and enhance the prestige of the Council, a Swedish delegate recognised the equity of the Chinese resolution, although he spoke in favour of the system of rotation in the selection of States.

A Persian delegate, supporting the Chinese demand for a non-permanent place on the council, insisted that the Asiatic conference, represented in the League by China, Persia, and Siam (representing 500,000,000 people), should be assigned a place on the Council, the three countries agreeing to occupy the place in turn.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE MOOTED.

Geneva, September 24th.

The Assembly of the League adopted the French proposal for the organisation of an International Economic Conference.

SIR A. CHATTERJEE'S REPORT.

Geneva, September 24th.

Sir Atul Chatterjee presented a report of the work of the Economic Committee of the League, after which the French proposal previously cited was adopted. Sir Atul Chatterjee hoped that the Assembly would appreciate the important work accomplished.

Addressing a meeting of the Finance Committee in the morning, he praised the League's decision to open a branch office in Tokyo, and rejoiced at the efforts being made to enable the ideals and aims of the League to become known in distant parts of the world. He urged the opening of another branch in India, because Tokyo was too far to be of any benefit to India.

The Secretary-General promised that the matter should receive attention.

CHRISTIANS IN MOSUL.

Geneva, September 24th.

The Council of the League resolved to despatch at the earliest possible moment a representative to investigate on the spot the alleged deportations of Christians from Mosul. Mr. Amery described the situation on the Brussels line with reference to the deportations, which he said numbered 8,000, and rejoiced at the approval of his suggestion to send a League representative to investigate.

The Turkish delegates Rusdi Bey, contested the British statements regarding the deportations and said that he would refer the matter to Ankara, adding that he was prepared to agree to a mixed Commission of Enquiry on the charges and counter-charges.

Mr. Amery said that he would agree with Rusdi Bey's proposal on condition that the Commission was permitted to investigate also northwards of the Brussels line; but Rusdi Bey rejected this suggestion.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HALE-AND HEARTY.

U.S. SENATOR'S VIEWS ON PEACE
PRESERVATION.

Portland, Maine, Sept. 24th.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said in a naval speech that he believed that the greatest possible factor in the promotion of international peace would be for the British and Americans to control the seas "as they virtually do at the present time."

He added that he could not agree with the pacifists who because they hate war, would like to see the Navy abolished altogether.

URNS OF 1200 B.C.

FOUND WITH HUMAN BONES AND
BOAR'S TOOTH.

At Freshwater West, near Pembroke, South Wales, cinerary urns were found with a large flagstone, inscribed upon which was a rudely patterned cross of unusual design.

Professor Sir Arthur Keith, conservator of museum, Royal College of Surgeons, London, to whom the human bones were submitted for examination, stated that they are the remains of a boy about twelve years of age.

The only strange object, says Sir Arthur, is the tooth of a boar, which may have got mixed up with the human remains when these were gathered and placed in the urn. He ascribes the cinerary vessels to a date from 1200 B.C. or thereabouts.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT HAMAO.

Tokyo, September 25th.

Viscount Hamao, President of the Privy Council, died this afternoon from injuries resulting from his clothes catching alight yesterday, while he was standing near a bonfire.

[The late Viscount Arata Hamao was born in Tajima in 1849. He was formerly Lord Steward to the Crown Prince of Japan and acted as Minister of Education for a short period in 1907.]

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

TONG MURDERS IN U.S.

CLEVELAND OFFICIAL'S ACTION
IN "CHINA TOWN."

CLEVELAND, September 24th.

As a result of numerous Tong or Chinese faction murders in the town, the City Manager has ordered the buildings of Cleveland's China Town to be razed as "fire and health hazards."

Over 450 Chinese have been detained for questioning in connection with the latest murder last Tuesday evening.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

Mr. Charles MacVeagh has been appointed U.S. Ambassador to Japan.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. R. K. EVANS, M.A.

The news of the death of Rev. R. K. Evans by drowning on September 14th, while on holiday in Wales will bring sorrow to many of different nationalities in China for "R.K." had a catholic spirit and a genius for friendship.

Born in Liverpool in 1860, he studied at Marlborough and Mansfield Colleges at Oxford, and subsequently in Germany at Marburg University. He was an all round man. He loved outdoor life, was a keen student, and specially concentrated on philosophy and the New Testament. After returning from Germany he lectured for some years on New Testament subjects at his old College, Mansfield; and while he held this position he married Miss Janet E. Rees, a daughter of the late Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees so well-known in Shanghai.

In 1911 Mr. and Mrs. Evans came to China as missionaries of the London Missionary Society. From 1911 to 1916 they worked in Central China at Wuchang and Huangpi, and then were transferred to Peking, Evans having been appointed L.M.S. representative of the Theological Faculty of Yenching University. Peking was Mrs. Evans' birth-place, and both she and her husband loved the city and its people. Evans gathered a large group of students and others about him, and his lectures on the New Testament were greatly appreciated. He seemed to have found the work for which his earlier life had been a preparation; but the shadow of the Great War fell over the world, and early in 1919 he accepted a commission in the Chinese Labour Battalion, and left at once with his men. On the homeward journey, passing through the Panama Canal he was taken seriously ill, and his life almost despaired of, but by February, 1919, he had sufficiently recovered to join his Labour Battalion in France. There he served for about a year.

Christmas of 1920 found Mr. and Mrs. Evans once more in Peking. The work at the University had greatly developed, and in addition he undertook responsibility for special religious and social service among the students of Peking Union Medical College. He was thus brought into contact with still larger number of students, and his joy in his work was great. He had never fully regained strength, however, after his illness, and insomnia began to trouble him. This was increased that in January, 1923, on medical grounds, he returned again with Mrs. Evans to England. Health slowly came, and they cherished the hope of an early return to China, when suddenly, and in the midst of a summer holiday, Mr. Evans passed away in the 45th year of his age.

Deep sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Evans, who was closely associated with all his activities.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

OBJECTS AND REASONS OF
NEW BILL.

In the Legislative Council, on Thursday, the acting Attorney-General (The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock) moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1911."

The "Objects and Reasons" of this Bill are as follows:—

1.—Clauses 2, 3, and 10, and paragraphs (b) and (c) of Clause 9, of the bill are purely formal amendments which are made desirable by the new consolidating China Order in Council which came into operation on the 15th day of July, 1923.

2.—Sections 28 and 27 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, require that in the register and annual list of members the names, addresses, and occupations, of Chinese members must be given both in English and in Chinese characters. It seems unnecessary to require the addresses and occupations to be given in Chinese characters, and clauses 3 and 4 of the bill propose to amend the two sections in question so as to make the requirement of Chinese characters apply only in the case of the names of Chinese members. A similar amendment is made by clause 7 of the bill in the section (s. 90) of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, which relates to the return of allotments.

3.—The new sub-section to be enacted by clause 8 of the bill will specify clearly the cases in which the Chinese characters for "Limited," and (in the case of China companies) "British Co.," must be used. Before the amendment made by section 9 of Ordinance No. 33 of 1923 the law on this subject was ambiguous and it may be that it was too wide and laid an unreasonable burden on companies using Chinese names. On the other hand, the new sub-section introduced in 1923 has proved on examination to be too narrow and to produce inconsistent results. The proviso will give power to exempt companies with old and well known names. In the case of companies of this kind there is no danger of misunderstanding as to the company's status and the requirements of the section are therefore unnecessary in such a case.

4.—The object of clause 8 of the bill is to give the Registrar power to include the names of firms in the list of approved auditors and so to give legislative recognition to the common practice, which exists both here and in England, of appointing firms as auditors. The Registrar's discretion over the list is not affected, and in general it is not intended that he shall add any firm to the list unless all the partners in the firm are in his opinion themselves qualified for inclusion in the list. Further, it is also intended in general that a firm shall be removed from the list if at any time it contains a partner who would not be qualified for inclusion in the list or who ought to be removed from the list.

5.—Paragraph (a) of clause 9 of the bill restores the old definition of the term "China company" which appeared in section 2 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1911, and which corresponds with the definition of that term in the new China Order in Council. The latter part of the definition as it appears in paragraph (c) of section 281 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, in the recently issued edition of the Ordinance, contains the provisions which formerly appeared in section 25 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1921. These provisions are of a substantive nature and do not properly form part of a definition. Apart from this reason for the omission of those provisions from the definition of "China company" there is the additional reason that the portion of the definition now to be omitted is contained in article 190 of the new China Order in Council.

6.—Section 274 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, is reproduced in Article 194 (2), (3) and (4) of the new China Order in Council, whilst certain provisions of that Order in Council, namely, Articles 194 (1), 195, 196, and 199, which deal with cognate subject matter, have been omitted. This is a distinct "trap," because anyone reading Part XI of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, would imagine that section 274 contained all the requirements of the law with regard to the directorate of a China company, whereas it contains only part of those provisions. Two courses are open. One is to insert in the Companies Ordinance, 1911, the omitted provisions of the new China Order in Council, referred to above. It is however, unnecessary to reproduce any such provisions because section 1 (3) of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, provides that that Ordinance, "in so far as it affects companies carrying on business within the limits of the China Orders in Council, shall be read with and subject to the China Orders in Council." It has therefore been decided to adopt the other course, which is to repeal section 274. If may be asked why section 270, 271 and 272 are not repealed at the same time. The answer is that there are special reasons for retaining those sections. Section 270 might perhaps have been omitted, but it is a convenient introduction to section 271. Section 271 contains a considerable amount of detail which does not appear in the China Order in Council, 1924. Section 272 deals with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and it seems desirable that any question of jurisdiction of the Hongkong courts should appear expressly, and not merely by implication, in our Ordinances.

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SERIOUS CHARGES.

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Defendant was charged on three counts:—

(1) with having uttered certain forged documents, concerning the transfer of 50 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, purporting to be signed as transferor by Wong Chik Cho (2) with uttering forged documents for the transfer of 250 shares in the China Light and Power Company, (1918) Ltd., purporting to be signed as transferor by Wong Lok Sin Tong. (3) with uttering a forged document, namely a letter, to the Hongkong Electric Company Ltd., purporting to be signed by Wong Chik Cho, requesting them to send all outstanding dividend warrants belonging to Wong Chik Cho to him care of Messrs. Moxon and Taylor.

All the charges were taken under section 8, of Ordinance 11, of 1922.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, (Assistant Crown Solicitor), prosecuted and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Wadson) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Whyte-Smith said Wong Chik Cho, alias Wong Pui, also with a Tong name of Wong Lok Si Tong, now deceased, formerly lived at No. 2, Bullock Lane, Wanchai, with his wife. He owned considerable property and invested in shares. He died on February 13th, 1923, intestate. No duty was paid and no letters of Administration were issued. During two years his shares were sold and the scrip, it was alleged, had been taken possession of by the defendant. On September 5th, 1923, defendant was alleged to have gone to Messrs. Moxon and Taylor for a number of unsigned transfer forms and he again went on September 23rd. The forms were stamped and returned unsigned. After certain shares were sold one of the transfers was stamped on the defendant's instructions on the 3th September and taken to Messrs. Moxon and Taylor with instructions to sell and this was done. Fifty Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares were transferred, purporting to have been signed on February 6th, 1923, by Wong Chik Cho. The transfers were stamped before they were signed, but the dates were both subsequent to the death of Wong Chik Cho. He submitted that the transfers must be forged. The transfer purporting to have been witnessed by Wong Kong of the same address as the defendant. There was a discrepancy in the signatures of the transfer. It would be proved that the transfer was stamped prior to execution.

Dealing with the second charge, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that the deceased in virtue of his holding China Light and Power shares was entitled to allotments of new shares. Defendant evidently knew this and got someone, to send an application to the Company for 500 shares. Subsequently it was presented to the Company, presumably by the defendant, with the name Wong Lok Sin Tong on it. He proceeded to sell 250 of the new shares allotted to him (China Light and Power), the subject of the second charge. The transfer purporting to be signed by Wong Lok Sin Tong.

With regard to the third charge, the Electric company was asked, in writing, to send the outstanding dividend warrants belonging to Wong Chik Cho to Messrs. Moxon and Taylor. Defendant gave instructions to send letters addressed to Wong Chik Cho to his bank.

Mr. Whyte-Smith then went on to deal with other questions which would enter into the case.

Mr. G. S. Kennedy Skipton, (Assistant Registrar of Births and Deaths) proved that Wong Pui died on February 13th, 1923.

Formal evidence was given by Mr. Sayers (acting as Assistant Treasury) that Wong Lian Shi, widow of Wong Pui, signed an affidavit in his presence to disclose the estate of Wong Chik Cho, alias Wong Pui.

Evidence as to requisition for transfers was given by Mr. Pestonjee, who said the writing on them appeared to be that of a Mr. Omar, of Messrs. Moxon and Taylor.

After further evidence, His Worship adjourned the case until next Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Jenkin reserved his cross-examination.

Bail was allowed in \$10,000 cash and \$15,000 in personal bonds.

28 PER CARAT.

BIG DIAMOND DISCOVERY IN
TANGANYIKA.

A South African, who has just returned to Johannesburg from East Africa, asserts that a true diamond pipe has been found at Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, by a party of South Africans. The diamonds are said to be of exceptional purity, and a parcel recently dispatched from Mwanza was valued at 28 per carat.

Mwanza district lies on the south-western shores of Victoria Nyanza, with a port on the lake of the same name. Small quantities of gold have been mined in the district for some time. Reports of the discovery of diamonds in the region of the great lakes have been current recently.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 5TH.
AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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From 1923, to 1926, as follows:

CHURCH SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, September 27th: Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Evening Service at 8 o'clock. Preacher—Rev. W. W. Clayson. Tuesday, 29th Sept.—"Soldiers' Christian Association" at 8.15 p.m. Friday, 3rd Oct.—Christian Endeavour Society at 8.30 p.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCOTCHMAN'S Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 6.30 p.m. Reading Room open Tuesday and Friday mornings—10 to 2.

THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL.
MUSIC UNDER UNPARALLELED CONDITIONS.

America perhaps more than any other country in the world has the power of presenting you with the unexpected, writes Mr. B. I. Evans in the *Manchester Guardian*. Thus in South California, a few hundred yards from where the Babbitts have built the ugliest seaside resorts imaginable, Katherine Tingley has erected a Greek theatre with the blue Pacific as its background, a structure and a setting which would seem proper in one of the old noble civilisations. So it is with Hollywood. In this cynical, vulgar home of the world's most democratic art there exists the Hollywood Bowl, where music can be heard under conditions which, I believe, must be quite unparalleled. The fact that Sir Henry Wood has seen it worth while to come all the way of California to conduct four concerts in the Bowl and then to go home again without doing anything else in America may make one realise the musical attraction of this institution.

The Hollywood Bowl itself is a natural canyon, sheltered on all sides by hills and used in the more unsettled days of American history as a resting place and refuge by settlers and Indians and outlaws. The Christian communities in Los Angeles first realised the possibilities of the Bowl as a gathering-place, and since the war immense Easter services have been held in the canyon. From this came the idea that rough wooden benches might be built around the canyon to fill its entire depth, and that the vast outdoor auditorium thus obtained might be used on summer nights for popular audiences who wished to hear orchestral music.

I saw the Bowl on the night of the first concert of this summer season. The first concert on that summer night I can best describe by saying that it resembled in size though in no other quality the crowd at a Football Cup final. Over twenty thousand people came out of Hollywood and Los Angeles. Special tram services were run to carry them, while around the canyon there was parking for thousands of cars. The Bowl itself was lit with enormous arc-lights until the music began, when, suddenly, everything was extinguished, except the lights on the pillared stage at the bottom of the canyon, where, in a little jumble of black and white, the orchestra was sitting.

On that first night Fritz Reiner was the conductor, and that audience of twenty thousand people was held in absolute silence while his orchestra played such pieces as Richard Strauss's "Don Juan," the Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 of Liszt, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in the E minor. It was after Liszt's Rhapsody that a German lady who sat near me, a recent immigrant one would imagine, made guttural noises of joy and said, "Ah, but isn't it wonderful? I had not expected this. America is a great country." Whatever one might think of the crudity of so much in American life one had to concede that here was something heroic in the popularisation of the arts. America is capable of all things, and here she has achieved something supremely worth doing.

Music in this Hollywood Bowl is, without exaggeration, different from music anywhere else in the world. In the first place, the conditions are different. You can sit in the warm Californian night and listen to music under the stars until the moon comes up, and you may be sure that it will never grow cold and that it will never rain. Usually outdoor music means music which has lost by wind or weather its finer shades and tones, but the amazing thing about the Hollywood Bowl is that its acoustics are perfect, that the most delicate meaning of the quietest moments can be followed. From the top of the Bowl, far, far away from the orchestra, I could follow every movement in "Don Juan," even those whispering, exhausted sounds, in which Strauss describes the end of Don Juan's storm of love. Apart from these qualities, the Bowl possesses by its very magnitude and by the absence of vibrations, which are so often troublesome in closed-in buildings, a power of making music liquid. Every sound in the orchestra seems to blend into one inevitable sound which flows smoothly and without effort throughout the canyon. So pure are the tones that one could almost imagine discord to be impossible.

The Hollywood Bowl is a democratic institution. You pay "a quarter" (25 cents) for the right to sit yourself on any part of the wooden benches which you may be early enough to obtain. Even if you are too late for any wooden bench at all, you can still sit, high up on the hillside, and be sure of hearing everything perfectly. The whole concert, then, you obtain at a price which in exchange values is just over a shilling, but which in the mental values of the American people is worth certainly not more than a penny.

After each piece has been played the arc-lights are lit again and enormous searchlights, red, blue, and violet, are played upon the crowd. Somewhere in the middle of the programme you will probably have to endure an "up-lift" talk; how good music is, how democratising, how good for the soul and for America. It would be ludicrous anticlimax if one did not remember that these "up-lift" speakers are those who have made these summer Bowl concerts possible. (Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLAND WITHOUT A PUBLIC HOUSE.
INNS DISAPPEARING.

PROSPECT AS YEARS HENCE

Visions similar to those conjured up by G. K. Chesterton in "The Flying Inn," the history of the last inn left in England, are suggested by a Blue Book which deals with the decrease in licensed premises in Britain.

If the inns of England continue to disappear at the same rate as they have done during the last 50 years, in another 85 years the country will be without a single hostelry.

Ever since the Act of 1904, which provided compensation for licences taken away, came into force, the average decrease in licensed premises (excluding off-licences) has been at the rate of 931 per year.

At the beginning of this year there were only 80,401 "on-licences" left, so if the rate of extinction continues, another 85 years will wipe out every "on" licence in the land.

Back in 1908 there was an inn for every 267 people in England, but today each remaining hostelry serves a quota of 533 population.

OFF-LICENCE POPULAR.

That the modern tendency is for alcoholic liquor to be consumed at home rather than in the tavern is suggested by the significant fact that though the inn is slowly fading out, the "off-licence" is increasing in popularity.

There was once a steady decrease in "off-licences." But since 1923 the tide has turned, and a small increase is now reported. Clubs, too, are on the increase. Since 1904 over 5,000 licensed clubs have been added to the register.

Strangest of all is the fact that, simultaneously with the decline of the inn and the increase in the "off-licence" and the club, is reported not a decline, as might be expected, but an increase, in drunkenness.

An interesting sidelight on this aspect of the drink question is that while drunkenness increased in the north of England, London, Southern England, and Wales became more sober.

WEEK-END "DRUNKS."

Another curious fact is the preponderance of Saturday "drunks" over those of any other day in the week. As high a proportion as 33 per cent. of the arrests for over-indulgence in the year were carried out on a Saturday.

Previous theories about the modern vice of methylated spirit drinking are completely shattered by the Blue Book.

Cases of drunkenness due to methylated spirits increased during the year, though only slightly. But the interesting point is that of the total of such cases—699—the men numbered 346 and the women 347.

London, sober in other respects, accounts largely for this increase.

ELEPHANT'S DEVOTION.

MONTH'S VIGIL BY SIDE OF DYING MATE.

THROUGH BRITISH CAMEROONS.—By F. W. H. Migeod. (Heath Cranton, Ltd.).

Mr. Migeod has already made several adventurous journeys into the heart of Africa, which he has narrated in previous volumes; and this book, which describes a journey through that part of the former German colony of the Cameroons now under British rule will be read with great interest, as the work of a true explorer and real expert.

Although Mr. Migeod was not at all "out" for thrills and writes rather dryly, nevertheless it was inevitable that he should experience and hear of curious incidents. Here is a strange story of an elephant's devotion.

Elephants are numerous in the plantation region. About a month previously Pym had wounded a big bull and was approaching to finish it off when a cow elephant came out of the bush and drove him off. For a month since this cow has been mounting guard, and the wounded animal was still there, but had moved perhaps a couple of hundred yards, being evidently disabled in its legs. He was gently exercised over it, but it was quite impossible to approach without killing the cow elephant first, which he did not want to do. She must have brought food and water to it, or the wounded animal could not have lived so long.

Mr. Migeod ascended almost to the top of the 13,000ft. Mount Cameroons.

And, like Bernard Shaw, they believe, when it comes to music, in levelling up and not down. There is no piece introduced merely in order to make concessions to popular taste.

I have not written these impressions to suggest that the method of the Hollywood Bowl should be followed in England. God did not give Manchester Californian sun or Californian summer nights. Rightly we follow other ways. But the greatest temple in the world to the popularisation of good music is probably the Hollywood Bowl, and for that reason alone it seems fitting that Sir Henry Wood should be asked to conduct four concerts there during this present summer season.



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HENRY VIII'S KITCHEN.

DEAD KING'S MEMORY AN ASSET TO THE TREASURY.

Another part of the Tudor Palace at Hampton Court was opened to the public recently. While the State rooms of William the Third and of Anne, with their pictures, have long been shown to visitors, it is a curious fact that the Palace has become a much popular show-place since the Haunted Tudor Gallery and Cardinal Wolsey's apartments were made accessible. Doubtless the imagination of the average sightseer is more deeply stirred by the chambers and galleries in which the tragic drama of the Cardinal and his master and his master's luckless queens, Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour, was actually played than by the austere elegance of Wren's seemingly unending saloons.

The Great Kitchen, to which visitors may now penetrate will help them to realise the magnificence of the Court with which Henry surrounded himself. Cardinal Wolsey, who built the Palace and gave it to his sovereign lord, was noted for the splendour of his household. Mr. Ernest Law tells us in his attractive brochure on the Great Kitchen that the Cardinal's culinary staff comprised at least eighty persons, and that he once entertained the French Ambassador and his suite of 500 at so sumptuous a banquet that the Frenchmen, as it seemed, were rapt into a heavenly paradise. But what was not good enough for the Cardinal did not suffice for the King, who pulled down Wolsey's kitchen and built his own—a mighty structure a hundred feet long and forty feet broad, which is now divided into three parts, but otherwise has suffered little in the four centuries of its existence.

The kitchen at Christ Church, Oxford, which was built about the same time, and perhaps by the same architect, at the King's expense, astonishes the visitor by its size, but it is far smaller than the King's own kitchen. He needed a great establishment because he maintained, and, indeed, developed, the tradition that all in attendance at Court should dine together in hall; his "Ordinances of Eltham" rebuked those "noblemen, gentlemen, and others who do much delight and use to dine in corners and secret places, like some Oxford undergraduates of to-day, instead of eating their dinner at the King's hospitable board. The Great Kitchen gives us some idea of what Henry's weekly bills must have been. The lavish expenditure no doubt had a definite political aim. Henry, at Hampton Court, magnified the power and glory of the monarchy just as Louis XIV. was to do later at Versailles, and kept his nobles round him lest they should get into mischief elsewhere.

This aspect of Tudor rule is, according to Mr. Law, to be further exemplified next year by the opening of Henry's "New Wyne Cellar," sixty feet long by thirty feet wide, together with part of the "Old Drinking House," the bar or canteen of the Tudor Palace, where on festive nights the Court players, and perhaps Shakespeare himself, mingled with gentlemen-ushers and musicians to quench their thirst. When the rest of Henry's Great Hall is completely restored, the whole of the cellars and the buttery beneath it are to be thrown open, and people will then be able to view a still further part of the great King's domestic arrangements. The privileges thus accorded to the public will cost the country nothing. Mr. Law states that a million persons have visited the Haunted Chamber in seven years, and that a quarter of a million have viewed the Cardinal's rooms since they were opened two years ago. The small admission fee has thus yielded a substantial revenue, which enables the work of restoration to proceed in other parts of the old Palace. The Tudor monarch may have cost his country while he lived, but his memory is a substantial asset to the Treasury.

A QUEEN'S FOLLY.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S FLIGHTY ACTS.

VERSAILLES: ITS LIFE AND HISTORY. By Cecilia Hill. (Methuen, 8s. 6d.)

The author writes a little dithyrambically, but all who are visiting Versailles will find that her book is a really serviceable guide and adds greatly to their pleasure.

The one omission which we have noticed is that of any reference to the ghost stories which were current about Versailles a few years ago. Possibly the spooks have tired themselves out and are no longer active, but the tales deserved a mention.

It is from association with the great life of the past that such a place is so deeply interesting.

Versailles is closely bound up with the memory of Marie Antoinette and with her flighty acts. The theatre which she had built for herself caused in Paris "dismay and scandal."

The French draw an excessively sharp line between virtuous and light women. For the virtuous their claims are strict. They are prudes. And no Queen of France had acted or sung in comedies before.

(Continued on page 10 of this column.)

ST. FILLAN'S CHURCH.

A TWELFTH-CENTURY SCOTTISH CHAPEL.

For many years the deplorable condition of the ancient Church of St. Fillan, which stands under the shadow of the old castle of the Earls of Morton, on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, and immediately opposite Edinburgh, has been a reproach to the county of Fife and the whole district. The reproach, however, is to be removed very soon, the parish minister having received a gift of a sum sufficient to defray the cost of restoration. Plans have been prepared, and have been approved by the Presbytery of Dunfermline, and all others concerned. Lord Morton, who is a warm supporter of the scheme, has given his consent to the removal of the family vault, a post-Reformation structure, which would interfere seriously with the renovation.

The Castle of Aberdour was destroyed by fire accidentally in 1743, while it was occupied by Royal troops during the Jacobite rising. But the condition of the church is due to continuous and culpable neglect. Part of it was built in the 12th century. It is mentioned in a Papal Bull of 1178 in connection with the monastery on the island of Inchcolm, to which it is believed to have been in existence before, and to have been erected on the site of a much older chapel of Culdee foundation. There was a Holy well here which was, for centuries, a place of pilgrimage, and the pilgrims worshipped in the church. In 1474 James, first Earl of Morton, built a hospital here for pilgrims and poor persons, which was converted later into a convent and placed under the Charge of Poor Claires. The convent disappeared at the Reformation, but the church became the parish church under the Presbyterian polity, and the congregation worshipped in the chancel, a screen being erected to shut off this part from the rest of the building. The chancel was repaired from time to time, but latterly, like the rest of the church, has been allowed to go to ruin. The building has long been roofless, but parts of it are still fairly well preserved.

The church was originally Norman, but alterations and additions have made the architecture composite. It consisted originally of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, and a porch. Between the nave and the chancel is a fine Norman archway in good condition. The chancel is lighted by four small, narrow, round-headed windows. What was the north aisle has been cut off, having been enclosed in 1608 by a family named Phin and converted into a vault. Of the south aisle the greater part remains, but it has suffered a good deal. It is divided from the nave by three fine arches of wide span supported on plain pillars. The handsome porch at the south-west corner, which appears to have been the original entrance to the church, is almost entire.

The Morton vault, to the removal of which Lord Morton has consented, was constructed in the 16th century when William eighth Earl, took up residence at the Castle. It rises several feet above the level of the floor. There are eight coffins in it, interred between 1739 and 1823. They are to be removed and buried. Built into the north wall of the church is the tombstone of the Rev. Robert Blair, a chaplain to Charles I. Although Blair quarrelled with the King he distrusted Cromwell, whom, in contempt for what he regarded as dissimulation and hypocrisy, he called "a greivin' deevil." Blair became a stout Covenantor and was hounded by Archbishop Sharp out of St. Andrews, where he was minister of the Town Church. He died near Aberdour in 1668.

The estate of Aberdour, on part of which the old church stands, belonged to the Viponts and then to the Mortons, but about 1351 it came into the possession of those Douglasses who a century later became Earls of Morton and Barons Aberdour. The oldest part of the castle is a massive, roughly built tower or keep; the modern parts, dating from 1632, are Italian in style and highly finished. Steps lead from the southern terrace to the churchyard, in which stands the old chapel which is to be restored. Since the fire in 1745 nothing has been done to preserve the castle; indeed, large quantities of stones have been carried off and used for buildings in the district.

There were other indiscretions:

Marie Antoinette went to Triannon for three weeks into banishment, having measles, and to relieve the monotony allowed four young men to keep guard in her room by night and day. It was with the King's consent. It was innocently done. But the worst was believed.

Some curious misfortune seemed to dog her as it did the last Empress of Russia.

She seemed to have a genius for doing the wrong thing: cancelled a ball and gave the French offence, who took it as mourning for an Austrian defeat; gave a ball when the King was in grave conflict with his Parliament; and it should have been postponed. Dressed as a shepherdess, she defrauded trade. Wearing jewels and high feathers, she was wasting public funds.

ON MANY OCEANS.

LIFE ROMANCE OF MR. HAVELOCK WILSON.

Stories of the "crimps" who used to rob sailors, of voyages all over the world, and of the early exciting history of the sailors' national trade union, which he founded, are told by Mr. J. Havelock Wilson in the first volume of his autobiography, "My Stormy Voyage Through Life" (Co-operative Printing Society), states the *Daily Express*.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, for some years the sailors' M.P., and famous the world over as president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, began by selling newspapers barefooted in the streets of Sunderland, his native town, when he was six years of age.

He had shoes, but being of an enterprising frame of mind, he thought that he would make more money by going barefooted. He also preferred bare feet. So he took off his little shoes and stockings after leaving home, and ran through the streets barefooted. Sometimes people gave him as much as sixpence or a shilling for a paper. Then he washed his feet at a tap or horse-trough, and went home to his mother, a widow with seven children.

RUNAWAY.

He next earned 2s. 6d. a week sweeping an ironmonger's shop and minding the baby, then he became a "printer's devil" on a weekly newspaper, next he was apprenticed to a lithographer, but after some months he and a companion ran away to sea. Generations of Mr. Wilson's ancestors had been sea captains. He answered the "call of the blood."

So he packed his belongings in one of his mother's holsters and off went he and his mate. They spent the day going along the docks, getting soaked to the skin with rain, black with coal dust, and ravenously hungry, but they got a job together in an old sailing barque. Before she put to sea, however, young Havelock was hauled back to Sunderland as a runaway apprentice and lectured by a magistrate. A fortnight later he ran away again and shipped as an engineer's boy.

"CRIMPS."

When he first sailed to San Francisco—"one of the finest experiences in any man's life"—he found that the boarding houses "crimps" climbed on board from boats, which clutched hold of the ship with hooks as she went along. They swarmed up the rigging with bottles of whisky, with which they plied the sailors. They seized the sailors' baggage, and took it ashore, and the sailors had to follow. The boarding-houses robbed the men to their last cent. The "crimps" or managers of the houses, used to receive money for supplying new crews, and Mr. Wilson tells the story of "Jimmy the Drummer," who, finding that a crew he was supplying was one man short, obtained a dead body from the mortuary, had it carried aboard as that of a drunken man, and put "him" in a bunk with a pipe in his mouth. The "crimp" was paid 200 dollars for every man he supplied. The corpse counted as one, until next morning.

SUN WRINKLES.

HOW TO BANISH THEM.

All wrinkles are not the finger marks of old Father Time. Often on quite youthful faces are little lines caused by the sun and by tricks of facial expression. A habit of constantly lifting the eyebrows will make lines appear on the forehead in a very short time. Frowning, too, produces lines, particularly between the eyebrows. And besides these there are the "sun" wrinkles which are often seen on the faces of girls still in their teens. These are due to screwing up the eyes in the glare of the sun, and are always more noticeable during the summer months than at any other time, but especially so after a holiday at the sea, for the sun on the sea is very trying to the sight.

For these little sun wrinkles which form around the eyes a very special treatment is required. Ordinary massage would do far more harm than good, for the skin here is very fine and delicate and very easily stretched. It is best to use oil instead of cream when treating them, and this should be applied with the tip of the middle finger.

Take a piece of medicated cotton wool and dip it into hot water. Squeeze lightly, then dab the skin around the eyes and pass it lightly over the closed lids. This softens and warms the skin, making it more receptive to the application of the oil. Dab the skin dry, and with the tip of the middle finger smear a few drops of pure oil of sweet almonds over the skin. With the ball of the finger tap the oil into the pores, starting at the outer corner of the eye, working towards the nose. When the oil has been thoroughly absorbed wipe over lightly with a fresh piece of cotton wool and leave for the night.

To remove the wrinkles between the eyes, which are caused by frowning, bathe the skin in the same way as for those around the eyes, and then dab the space between the eyebrows with a little oil of sweet almonds. Then dip the tip of the middle finger in a good feeding cream, and working in a circular direction, massage the cream well into the pores. This treatment needs to be repeated every night for some weeks.



'Three Sandy Macs, please'

There were three of them.

The Raw Young man was determined, at great personal inconvenience, to do The Right Thing. He bellowed "Double Scotch."

And tried to enjoy it.

The Florid One was there for a whisky. Any old whisky. He called for a "Scotch and Soda." He had done so these many years.

And he enjoyed it.

Came the Third Man. Who had Seen Life. Knocked about a Bit. He called quietly for a "Sandy Mac."

And he revelled in it—drinking slowly, critically. Admiration, tinged with awe, overspread the faces of the other two.

Heard later "Sandy Mac, please" "Sandy Mac, please" "Sandy Mac, please."

Sandy Macdonald Scots Whisky

H. RUTTONJEE & SONS, 16 QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

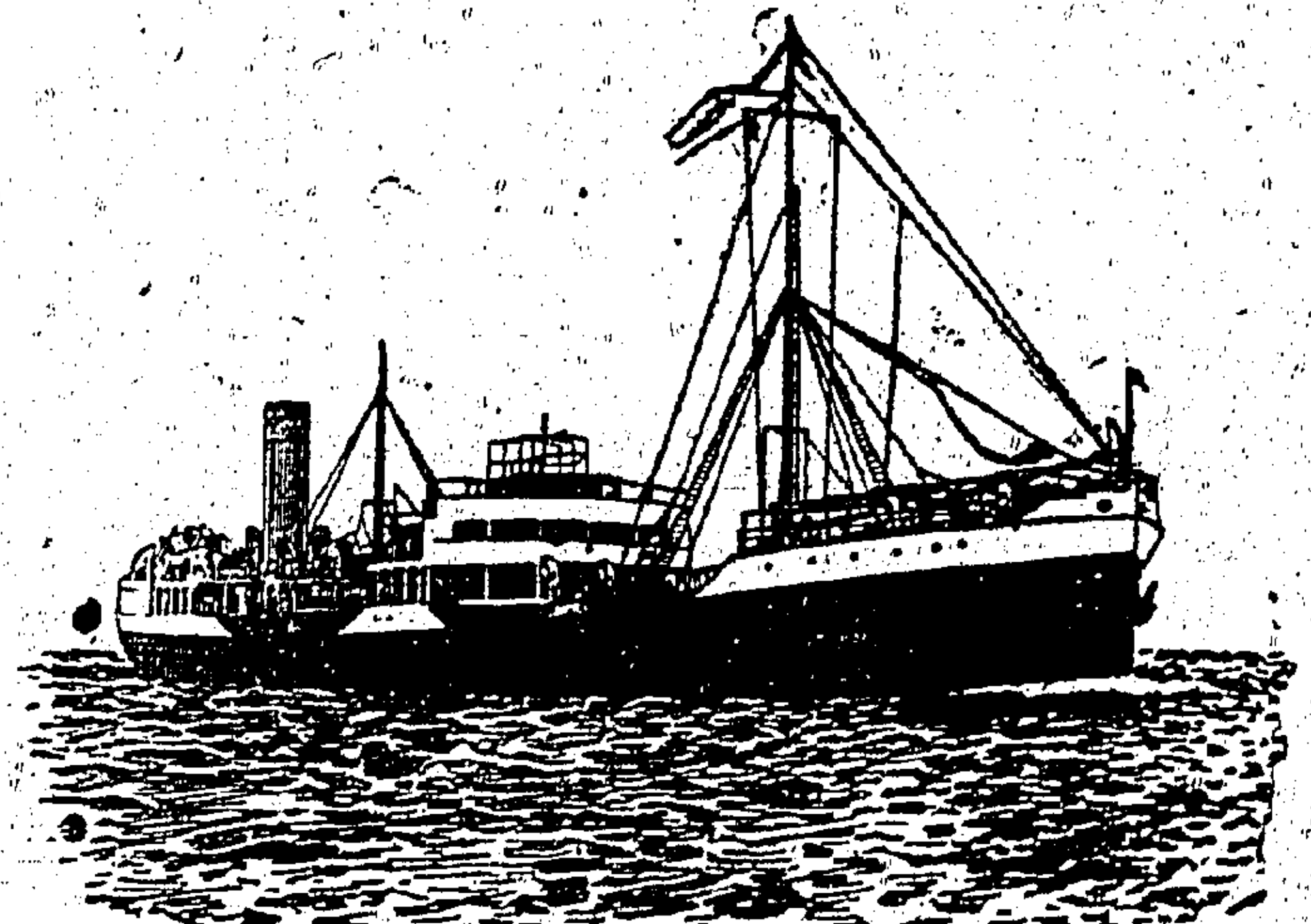
AGENTS FOR SANDY MACDONALD SCOTS WHISKY

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

B. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock Hongkong

THE IRISH DOCTORS.

FREE STATE TO HAVE ITS OWN MEDICAL REGISTER.

The Government of the Irish Free State has decided to set up a Medical Register of its own and to disassociate itself from the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of this project there can be no doubt that it is entirely constitutional, says the *Times*. There is no legal reason why a separate Free State Medical Register should not be initiated, nor is the step likely to exercise any important effect, provided that arrangements are made whereby transfer of licence can be effected easily from the Irish to the British Register and from the British to the Irish.

The Free State, indeed, is seeking to take up, in this matter, the position of the Dominions. Its medical men, if reciprocal arrangements are concluded, will rank on the British Register as "Colonial practitioners." At the present moment, on the other hand, Irish medical men enjoy the full freedom of British medicine, and this privilege has undoubtedly contributed to the success of the Irish medical schools, some of which hold a very high place in the esteem of the profession. These schools may or may not find themselves penalized by the proposed change. The chances are that they will not escape loss, because parents will prefer to send their sons to places of study, easily accessible, affording immediate entrance to the British Register. That, however, is a question for Free State Irishmen.

It may be annoying to an Englishman to have to re-register before he can practise medicine in Southern Ireland; but the number of Englishmen cherishing this ambition is very much smaller than the number of Irishmen likely to wish to practise here or to enter the medical departments of the fighting Services. If Free State Irishmen consider that the additional trouble and expense which their separation from the British Register must impose on them are worth while, it is not for Englishmen to question their decision. The anxieties which the teaching centres in the Free State appear to be experiencing are none the less easily comprehensible. These bodies perceive a threat to the foundations of their prosperity and to that world-wide respect and honour in which many of them are held. Their great reputation seems to be menaced immediately by the dangers of parochialism. That, again, is a question for Free State Irishmen.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 24th.

Duchessa D'Alba, Italian str., 4,082 tons, Capt. P. Far, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 225—Doddwell & Co.

Glenfalloch, British str., 1,434 tons, Capt. D. M. Hood, from Penang and Hongkong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 220—Seng Soon Hong.

Hank Cheung, Chinese str., 1,023 tons, Capt. Johannessen, from Chefoo and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 218—Shun Tai Hong.

Indo Maru, Japanese str., 3,585 tons, Capt. S. Takada, from Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—O.S.K.

Namwah, Portuguese str., 447 tons, Capt. Sepa Pimentel, from Hainan and Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 220—Tat Sing & Co.

Oostkerk, Dutch str., 3,001 tons, Capt. J. H. H. Gauthier, from Kobe and Amoy, lying at buoy No. 230—Cheung Tai & Co.

Shinga Maru, Japanese str., 1,718 tons, Capt. Y. Sawata, from Kobe and Amoy, lying at buoy No. 230—Cheung Tai & Co.

Teli, Chinese str., 1,071 tons, Capt. Jorgensen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Routier Brockman Co.

Ying Shing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. J. M. Sturgeon, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf—J. M. & Co.

September 25th.

Koshi Maru, Japanese str., 2,007 tons, Capt. U. Okubo, from Daiyun, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 234—O.S.K.

President Pierce, American str., 3,333 tons, Capt. G. T. January, from Manila, with 250 tons of general for Hongkong, lying at Kowloon wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Tainoku Maru, Japanese str., 1,727 tons, Capt. K. Tanaka, from Wakamatsu, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 249—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

September 25th.

Achilles, for Japan.

Batavia, for Kwang Chow Wan.

C. H. Knox, for Shanghai.

Chamking, for Wuhu.

Duchessa D'Alba, for Singapore.

Glenfalloch, for Swatow.

Kansu, for Hongkong.

Kum Sang, for Shanghai.

Lachow, for Shanghai.

Omahk, for Shanghai.

Pharung, for Swatow.

Thumpen, for Saigon.

Pon Sang, for Kwang Chow Wan.

President Pierce, for Shanghai.

Somedano Maru, for Manila.

Sunkong, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Taina, for Moji.

Teli, for Canton.

Valencia, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Ting Shing*, on September 24th:—Captain Robertson and Captain Alexander.

Per s.s. *Empress of Australia*, on September 24th:—Mr. L. Fulcher, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lewis, Miss L. Monckton, Col. J. B. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due October 5th.

Gaelic Prince, due September 28th.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

The following are the latest changes on the China Coast:—

Mr. William Gorton, has signed off as second engineer of the *Lingchow* and has gone third engineer of the *Kanchow*. Mr. F. H. Hsieh, has signed on as master of the *Tsun*.

Mr. G. S. Arthur, has gone from the *Anking* to the *Tsun* as Chief Engineer. Mr. J. Leach, Mr. J. A. Low and Mr. W. T. Dewar, have signed off the *Gorgistan* as second engineer, third engineer and fourth engineer respectively.

Mr. A. W. Gibson, has signed off the *Nagoya* as master, and has gone first mate of the same vessel.

Mr. H. B. Northcott, has signed on as master of the *Nagoya*.

Mr. H. R. Middleton, has signed off the *Hanchow* as second engineer.

Mr. E. Matthews, has signed off the *Tai Shing* as third engineer, and has gone third engineer of the *Kum Sang*.

Mr. J. H. Johnston, has signed off the *Kum Sang* as third engineer.

Mr. D. V. Jones, has signed off the *Achilles* as third officer.

Mr. J. McE. Thomas, has gone from the *Kum Sang* as first officer to the *Thumpen* as second officer.

Mr. J. B. Stuth, has signed on the *Survivance* as first officer.

Mr. Alexander Orrell, has signed off the *Telegraph* and has gone second officer of the *Hanchow*.



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SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83 £80

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STEAMER	H'kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 24	Nov. 3
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 16
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
— 1926 —					
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 25
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 22	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 10
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 28	Apr. 5
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	May 5
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 9	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 24	May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 29	May 31	June 3	June 6	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 17	June 20	June 28
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 4	July 12

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Oct. 7	Oct. 9	EMPRESS ASIA	Oct. 12
Oct. 21	Oct. 23	EMPRESS CANADA	Oct. 26
Nov. 4	Nov. 6	EMPRESS RUSSIA	Nov. 9

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passenger fares to Europe via America G-420, G-440.

SEIZUTOKA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

HAKESE MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 24th Oct.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... End of Oct.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

DURBAN MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct. at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Nov.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 12th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

AWA MARU ... Monday, 2nd Nov.

OALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MURORAN MARU ... Wednesday, 9th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 15th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AWA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Sunday, 27th Sept.

DELGOA MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Sept.

HARUSAN MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct.

For further information, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DEA and PENANG, on the 30th September, 1925.

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YOKO BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

ANTUNG & SHANGHAI	TSINGTAO	TUNGSHING	Sunday, 27th Sept., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	Wednesday, 30th Sept., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	Friday, 2nd Oct., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	Saturday, 3rd Oct., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	Sunday, 4th Oct., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	Monday, 5th Oct., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	Tuesday, 6th Oct., at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY From Hong Kong
HONGKONG—BAIFONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY From Hong Kong
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

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GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Dis. Hongkong
"GLENAPP"	28th Sept.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	15th Oct.
"GLENLUCE"	1st Nov.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	15th "
"GLENBERG"	28th "
"GLENTERA"	13th Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENAPP"	28th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENLUCE"	1st Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENBERG"	28th "	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENTERA"	13th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

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THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

FOR SEATTLE, ETC.

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"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... Sept. 30th, 5.00 p.m.

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Oct. 12th, 5.00 p.m.

TO EUROPE—\$120—\$112—\$110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Oct. 4th, 5.00 p.m.

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... Oct. 18th, 5.00 p.m.

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Regular Freight Service for

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COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Will leave on or about 1st November.

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For further particulars, please apply to GILMAN & CO. LTD.

Agents.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "GLENHANE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th September, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 28th September, 1925, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered, must be presented on the Special Form, provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1925. [2070]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENLAVERS"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before 13th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th September
S.S. "WALTON HALL" ... " ... 7th OctoberBOSTON NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st November

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 27th September
For HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £25.MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINES.S. "SURAT" ... Middle November
Leading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
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Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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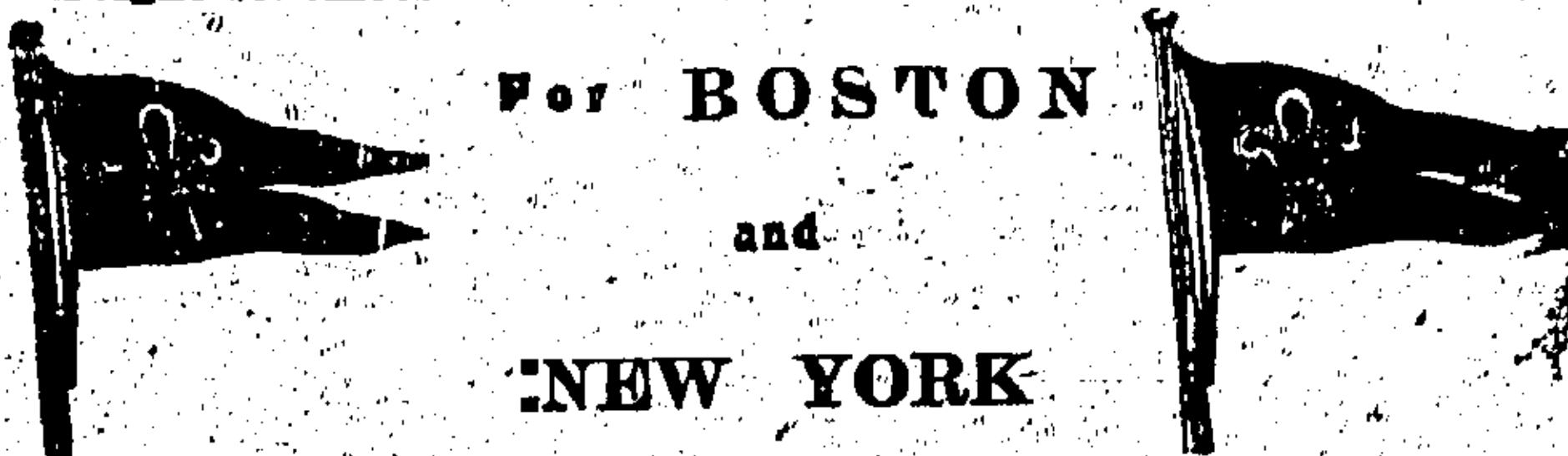
Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th Sept.
S.S. "TEUCER" ... " ... 28th Sept.
S.S. "WALTON HALL" ... " ... 7th Oct.
S.S. "EURYLOCHUS" ... " ... 19th Oct.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 30th Sept., 1933.

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 6s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, W. W. London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by Licensed Cash Chemists.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,138	3rd Oct., Noon	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	14th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	8,512	25th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KELIVA"	9,131	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,922	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	25th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	10th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOBIA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	26th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"MAEDONIA"	11,039	1926	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	8,114	3rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,138	2nd Feb.	Mars., L'don., & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,922	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KELIVA"	9,131	8th Mar.	Mars., L'don., & A'werp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Adriatic Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,008	30th Sept. 1 p.m.	Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"AKAFURA"	6,000	8th Oct. 10 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do.
"TANUA"	4,500	2nd Dec.	do.
"AKAFURA"	6,000	6th Feb.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Mar.	do.

S.S. "Amfura" calls at Hoilo and Kolambagan.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Singapore, Malacca, Java, Colombo, Penang, Rangoon, and other ports en route as indicated under.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TALMA"	10,000	26th Sept. Noon	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'ham.
"KELIVA"	9,131	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,512	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GARRETTA"	5,337	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,922	17th Oct.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANUA"	4,500	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOBIA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	20th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,696	20th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,039	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"AKAFURA"	6,000	15th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	8,114	20th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,138	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,922	5th Feb.	do.
"TANUA"	4,500	5th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KELIVA"	9,131	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOBIA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

* Passengers are allowed to take up to 25 lbs. of baggage free of charge at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Commercial Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE at Fast, High Class Class Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

* HAICHING ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull Friday, 25th Sept., 1 p.m.

* Calling at Swatow and Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bala Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Fochow Amoy) and return by the same steamer by the "HAICHING," "HAICHUNG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while on Steamer in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 28th Sept. D.L.
NANKING, WUHU & HANKOW ... "CHUNGKING" ... On 28th Sept. D.L.
HANKOW ... "KWANGTUNG" ... On 28th Sept. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "HUICHOW" ... On 28th Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "LINAN" ... On 28th Sept. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE SHIPPED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD. "CHANGTE"

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, at 10 A.M.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIAN PORTS.THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Selling Subject to Alteration)

For Freight and Passage, apply to:—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Tel. O. 36.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sails 6th Oct.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RUM).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE \$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 10th Oct.
S.S. "STILVIO FELLICO"	...	Sails 12th Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails 12th Nov.
S.S. "PERSIA"	...	Sails 12th Nov.
S.S. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails 10th Dec.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	...	Sails 25th Sept.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 31st Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails 1st Dec.
S.S. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails 31st Dec.

RATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1033.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Protable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
CHANTILLY	1933	1933
PORTHOS	24th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN	13th Oct.
ANDRE	27th Oct.
ANDRE	10th Nov.
ANDRE	24th Nov.
ANDRE	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$ 95.00. 04. B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$ 85.00. 04.
SPECIAL (2nd) ... \$ 85.00. 04. SPECIAL (2nd) ... \$ 85.00. 04.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about

S.S. "YANG-TSE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 24th September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone Central 740.

Sole Agents for the Eastern & Australian Lines.

CONSIGNATION—TRADING—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Owing to the interruption of the through train service to Canton correspondence superscribed "By Train" cannot be accepted for transmission until further notice.

Postage stamps should be affixed in the right-hand top corner of the address side of all postal articles.

The Radio Office has reverted to its normal working hours, viz.:
G.P.O. Counter ... 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Radio Office, 3rd floor, G.P.O. Building ... 5 p.m. to 8 a.m.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Intercept Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Europe via Siberia, London, 4th Sept. and Shanghai	Lanan	26th Sept.
Europe via Nagasaki (Letters and Papers, London, 27th Aug.)	Asia Maru	27th Sept.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Taiyo Maru	27th Sept.
AMERICA & MANILA	Taiyuan	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Pres. Folk	28th Sept.
JAPAN	D'Arny Maru	29th Sept.
SAIGON	Pres. Jackson	3rd Oct.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Macao	Kinshu	Saturday, 26th, 7.15 A.M.
Japan, Japan, Hyogo, Canada, Shanghai, U.S.A. & S. America, & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 20th Oct. & Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Pierce	Noon 2.45 P.M. 3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, and Bombay	Indo Maru	12.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Kwangtung	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Somedomo Maru	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Taiwan	2.30 P.M.
Canton	Tung On	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tungshing	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Kinshu	Sunday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Asia Maru	9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Taiyuan	9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Folk	Monday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa	Glenapp	5.00 P.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 30th Oct.	Chantilly	Tuesday, 29th, 10.45 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Hutchinson	11.30 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Hutchinson	12.30 P.M.
Amoy	Lanan	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Taiyuan	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 10th Oct.	Chingling	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 29th Oct.	Hakone Maru	Wednesday, 30th, 8.45 A.M.
Straits	Van Overstraten	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 20th Oct.	Pres. Madison	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai		Noon
Amoy		2.45 P.M.
Manila		3.30 P.M.
Formosa		
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, & EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C. 21st Oct.	Emp. of Australia	Thursday, 1st, Noon
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 31st Oct.	Karnaka	Friday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
		3rd, 9.45 A.M.
		10.30 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 25th, 1925.

On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/5
Bank Bill, on demand ...	2/5 1/10
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight ...	—
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight ...	2/5
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	2/5
Documentary Bill, at 4 months sight ...	2/5
On Paris—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	1235
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	1230
On New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	58 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight ...	60
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	159 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand ...	159 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	159 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand ...	159 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bill, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days sight ...	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand ...	143 1/2
On Manila—On demand ...	117 1/2
On Singapore—On demand ...	103
On Batavia—On demand ...	144 1/2
On Hongkong—On demand ...	nom.
On Saigon—On demand ...	nom.
On Bangkok—On demand ...	77 1/2
Overseas, Bank's, Buying rate ...	\$2.06
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	\$2.15 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz. ...	\$2.15 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$36,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.	Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	W. L. Bateman, Esq.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.	J. A. P. P. P. P.
W. H. Bell, Esq.	T. G. Ward, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.	

Chief Manager:

A. H. BARKER, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. E. STUTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of 100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARKER, Esq.,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1925.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE

DE LA BANQUE

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:

Paris, 14, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital: Frs. 10,000,000

Reserve: Frs. 10,750,000

Working Fund provided by

THE BANKING INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by the President of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital: \$40,000,000
Paid-up Capital: \$18,750,000
Reserve Funds: \$21,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

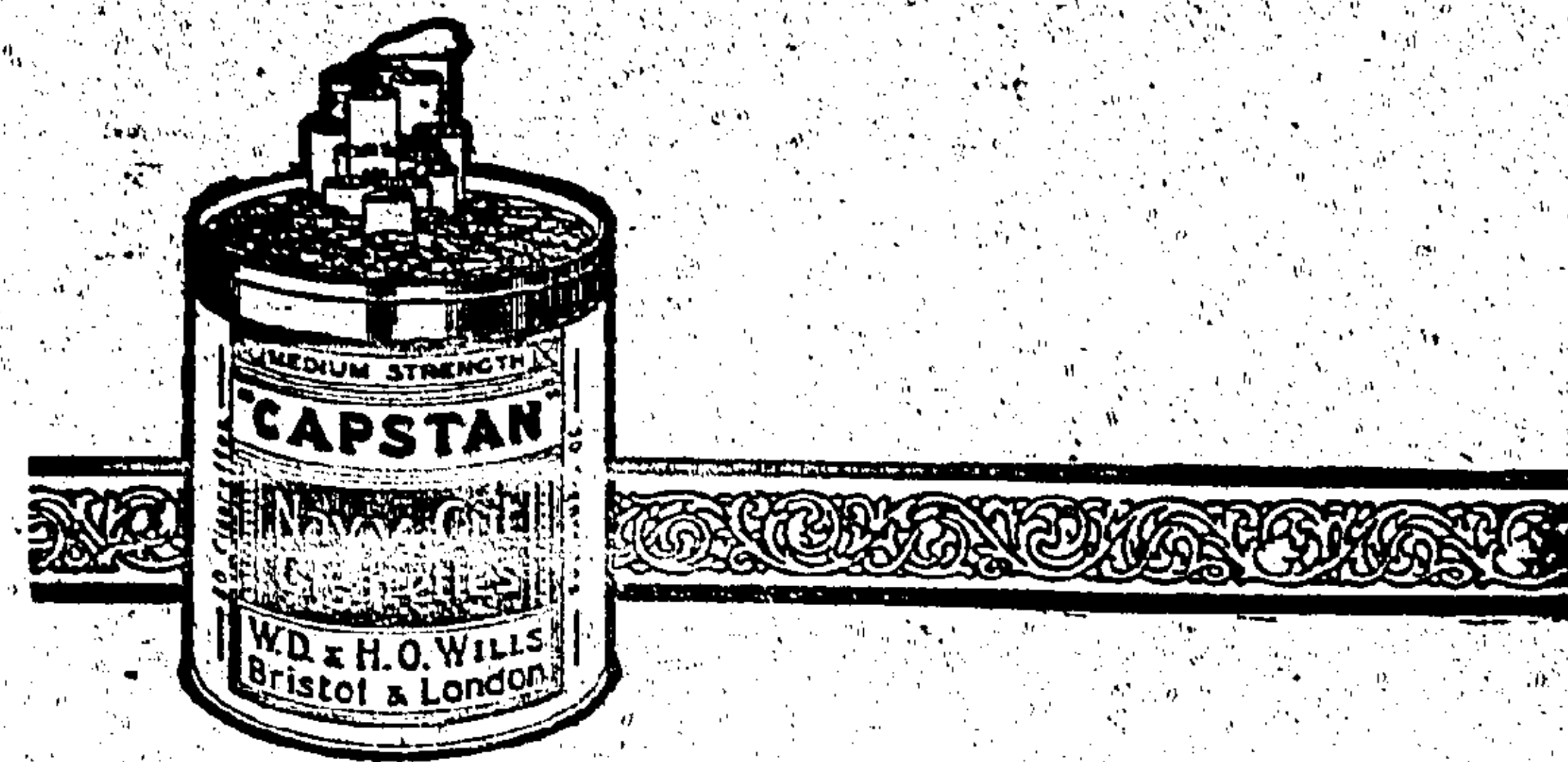
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, September 19th, 1921.



There's a wealth
of cool enjoyment
in a

"CAPSTAN"
CIGARETTE

Sold Everywhere

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. 8-195

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital: £23,000,000

Subscribed Capital: £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital: £1,800,000

Reserve Fund: £1,200,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

and

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and on Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,

Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 84 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Frs. 75,000,000

Paid-up Capital: Frs. 52,400,000

Reserve Fund: Frs. 58,600,000

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and on Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,

Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital: £23,000,000

Subscribed Capital: £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital: £1,800,000

Reserve Fund: £1,200,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

and

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and on Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,

Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

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Subscribed Capital: Frs. 75,000,000

Paid-up Capital: Frs. 52,400,000

Reserve Fund: Frs. 58,600,000

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and on Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,

Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital: £23,000,000

Subscribed Capital: £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital: £1,800,000

Reserve Fund: £1,200,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

and

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and on Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,

Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital: £23,000,000

Subscribed Capital: £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital: £1,800,000

Reserve Fund: £1,200,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

and

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Hongkong, India, Japan, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

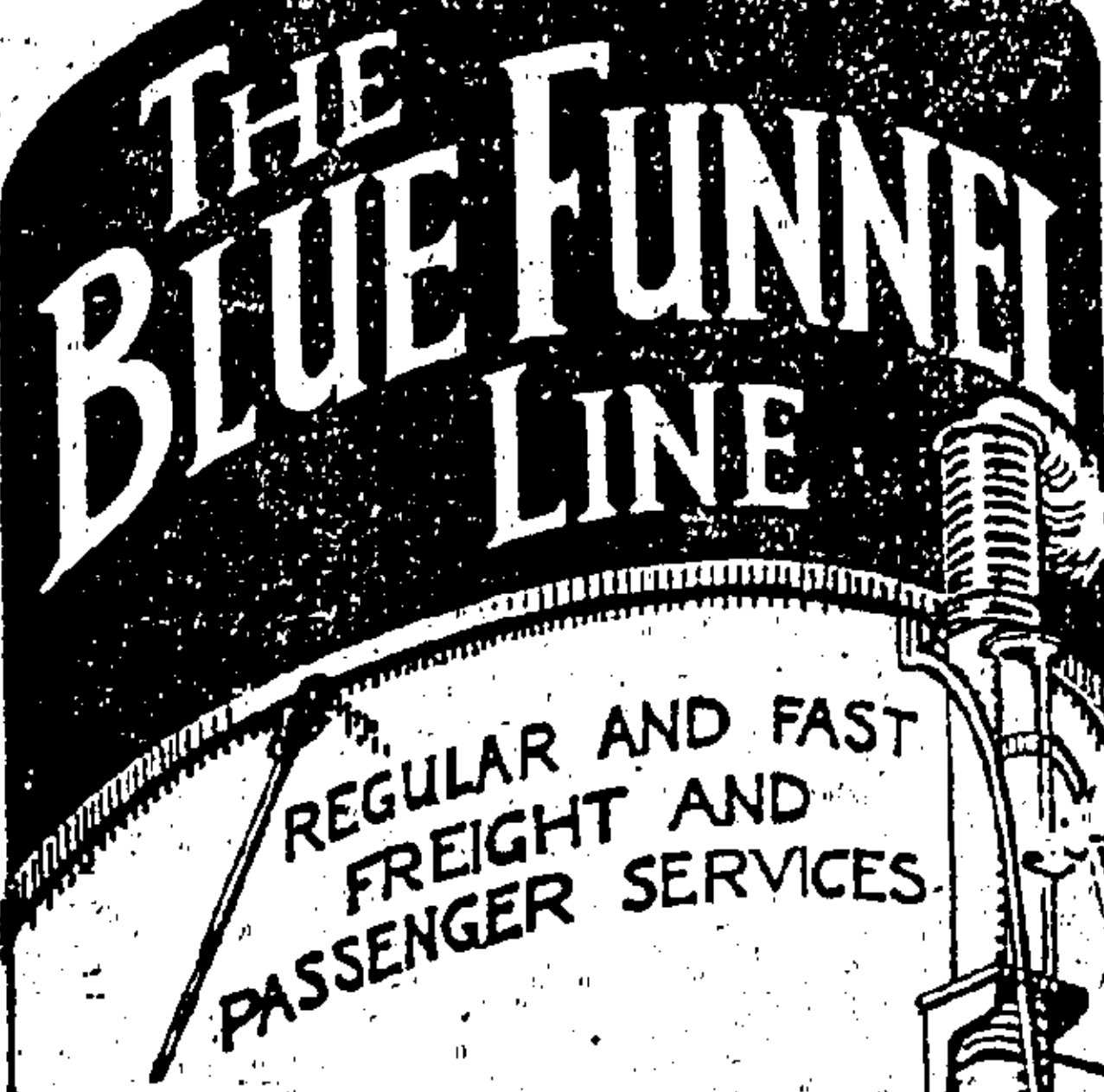
and on Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,

Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.



LONDON SERVICE.

"HELENUS" 16th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

"HECTOR" 31st Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

"CALCHAS" 23rd Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"MEDON" 16th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"JASON" 26th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"AJAX" 1st Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.)

"PROTEUS" 10th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

"PHOEBUS" 31st Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"TEUCER" 26th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

"EURYLOCHUS" 19th Oct. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

"PYRRHUS" 19th Nov. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"SARPENTON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"PATROCLUS" 18th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"ANTENOR" 18th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"SARPENTON" 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

[18a]

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Street, E.C. 4